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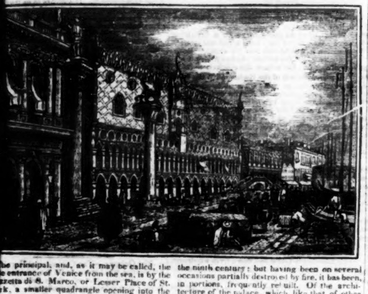
DOGE'S PALACE—VENICE.



he principal, and, as it may be called, the e entrance of Venice from the sea, is by the zzetta di S. Marco, or Lesser Place of St. rk, a smaller quadrangle opening into the zza, a great square of St. Mark.

n the right of the Piazzetta stands the Ducal ce, formerly called the Palazzo Ducale, azzo Publico, or Palazzo di S. Marco, but the Palazzo Ex-ducale. This magnificent ture was for centuries the seat of one of most powerful and terrible governments of pe. The senate, which resembled a con- of kings rather than an assemblage of free hants, the various councils of state, and the more terrible inquisitors of state, the dread- Ten," here held their sittings. The splen- hambers in which the magnificent citizens accustomed to meet, where their delibera- inspired Christendom with hope, and struck y into the souls of the Ottomans, are still to the stranger; but the courage, and the ncy, and the wisdom, which then filled are fled.

Ducal Palace was originally erected in the ninth century; but having been on several occasions partially destroyed by fire, it has been, in portions, frequently rebuilt. Of the architecture of the palace, which, like that of other buildings in Venice, is rather Saracenic than Gothic, the reader may form his own opinion.—Near the principal entrance is a statue of the doge Foscari, in white marble; and opposite to the entrance are the magnificent steps, called "the Giants' Staircase," from the colossal statues of Mars and Neptune, by which it is commanded. Here, it is said, the Doges of Venice received the symbols of sovereignty.

No relic of former days speaks more forcibly to the heart of the stranger than the fatal "lion's head," for the reception of those secret denunciations which the infamous policy of the oligarchical government of Venice encouraged. These receptacles of treachery were placed in various parts of the ducal palace. The lower gallery, or portico under the palace, is called the Broglio; and here, in former times, the noble Venetians were accustomed to walk and converse.

HE CHURCH OF OUR FATHERS.

reened by its trees, in the Sabbath's calm smile,
church of our fathers, how meekly it stands;
gers, gaze on the old hallowed pile,
as dear to their hearts, it was raised by their
hands,
oves not the place where they worshipped their
God?
o loves not the ground where their ashes re-
pose?
ven the daisy that blooms on the sod,
dear is the dust out of which it arose.
ay, shall the church which our forefathers
built,
ch the tempests of ages have battered in vain,
oned by us to supineness or guilt,
y, shall it fall by the rash and profane?
ith the impious hand that would take
tred from its altar, one stone from its towers,
blood of martyrs has flowed for its sake,
it fall—if it fall—shall be reddened with ours.

THE QUEEN OF MAY.

AUTHOR OF THE 'LETTRE DE CACHET.'

ke a young courtier of the queen's,
nd the queen's young courtier.

y judge ye, and wisely, Dame Cisley,' said Weltwell, the asthmatic tailor of Greens a kirtle of most rare device; and, with -facings, and hanging sleeves, would do o the fancy of the mistress of the robes and straightway flinging the silken ver- over his thin arm, he proceeded to drapery s and adjust the plaits; to the admiration y of the blinking Cisley, but of the fair destined to bear their burthen on the mor- orn—Maud Glanvil, sole child to the ver- the royal park, and queen of the coming

verderer's daughter was indeed as worthy lective honours, and of the murrey-colour- e destined to their embellishment, as any who hath tripped over that well trodden ard before or since. Her father's long and services, as forest-keeper to the noble fami- Warwick, had procured her the distinction of the Countess herself as her godmother tle protectress; and when, upon the de- her husband, that lady had been gifted, the friendship of Elizabeth, with the state- ion of the Black-Heath Court for her fu- idence, she had profited by its vicinity to ce, to advance still further in the favour of l mistress; among the first fruits of which, e preferment of her protege to be verderer queen's majesty, and his removal, with his aughter, to the lodge at Greenwich.

enerable dowager who, despite her age and es, retained a most decorous reverence for ceremonial, was somewhat startled and ed on perceiving that the mere atmosphere ing a royal residence was insufficient to e asperities of her 'squire of the green- d to polish the bluntness of his country 'I can fly a hawk, rein a nag, wind a need be, with any courtier or courtier's them all,' said the rebuked verderer; , madam, would it aid me, in striking a for the queen's mess, or may be, a bold of the queen's deer, that I could wriggle like a mareodousel, or mince my rude out- o daintiness, like a court usher? May it u, gracious madam, to fashion the learn- my sweet wench, Maud, according to your 's good liking; but take Devon Glanvil's d word, that 'twere as easy to bend the oaks of Ardenne into the sallow's pliancy, o him the making of a fawning lick-platter, -knave.'

e education of this motherless girl did the Warwick, thus urged, direct her admoni- nd assisted by the mild nature and spright- igence of her pupil, the task became equally g, and fruitful of flattering effects. Maud, her father's frequent absence from the lodge, uredly in safer keeping under the observant 's keen eye, than in the worship of the gravel blind' Dame Cisley; and in the de- of the many ladies of high estate fre- the Heath Court, and still more in the commentaries of her lady-godmother, she had and example united under her observation; er graceful gentleness and tuneful speech alled the idea of her preceptress. Thus gifted by nature, and trained in courtly Maud Glanvil, the verderer's heiress and Warwick's nursling, became the loadstar attraction among the striplings of the rhood, and had been named by common to the coveted distinction of Queenhood, ay-day pageant annually exhibited in the the recreation of the queen's highness.— she, although perhaps less emulous of the than many of her rivals, altogether indif- the fashioning of her robes of taffeta, or mised loan of 'jewels, chains, and ouches,' d by her kind godmother for the occasion.

thee, damsel,' said Weltwell, as he fitted irce, the evening preceding the ceremony, ee there hath not been a like triumph to- ce the French duke was feasted at White- hirty years have I wrought with sheare ery in the good town of Greenwich, yet l I see such preparation. Every loyal le of the highway hath drawn from chest- garner, some hanging of arras, some frag- brocade, wherewith to garnish her case- ll the rushes of the brook, all the strew- s of the garden, have been stripped to her majesty's passage from palace to park. n is all astir, Dame Cisley; the river is h craft, and not a jolly waterman but hath a new vest in honour of the May. Viols are here; citharnes are thrumming there; not or a mummer, nor a juggler, but is wend- reenwichward. But yesterday, i' sooth, I ed at my own shopboard, by the dragon of who was over curious in the shaping of slough; and to-day there came me Maid lacking a scarlet kirtle for her part in the ho would have fain had me abandon the mar of our worshipful bailiff of the landing order to serve her beggarly needs; and y, bold Robin of Sherwood was hard upon my ears, when I rebuked the vain quean's presumption.'

The doughty tailor, whose loquacity had been intended to relieve the tediousness of the lacings, and bucklings, and adjustments necessary to the perfecting of his performance, now paused,—not for a reply,—but in order to give ample space and verge enough for the animated burst of gratulations by which he expected his labours to be rewarded.

''Tis a pranksome garb, and a dainty,' said the duenna, peering through her barnacles; 'but, truth to say, my young mistress shews fairer and more maidenwise in her rust-coloured farthingale, with velvet cuffs, than in all this gaudy gear.'

'A goodly piece of judgment,—thou mole, thou sandblind driveller!' murmured the indignant tailor, turning to the gentle Maud, secure of a more favourable verdict. But the sight of her listless brow struck him with a dismay that burst into a paroxysm of exclamation.

'Now, God ha' mercy, damsel! what would'st have? Here, on the eve of May, thou to be queen of the sport, and endowed with vesture worthy of a queen in right earnest; and yet thou sighest as droopingly, and lookest as coldly on the prospect, as if —— Ah! ha!' said the tailor, interrupting himself, 'I read the riddle now; thou fearest that the base, cowardly, and treasonable attack of this morning, will deter her majesty's grace from honouring the revels with her presence. Tush!—I tell thee, the ruffian is in safe keeping in the fort; and Elizabeth, blessings on the name! hath too much confidence in her people's love, to fear that such a caitiff could boast confederate or accomplice.'

'Attack—ruffian—imprisoned in the fort,' exclaimed Cisley. 'How, who, what means thy news?' faltered Maud.

'Ye lack not the woman's-ware of curiosity, I perceive,' said the tailor, assuming the importance of a secret-keeper; 'seeing which, I marvel that these tidings, which have set court and city in a ferment, have been so slack of reaching your ears.'

'We have few guests,' answered Maud, 'and keep no'——

'Nay,' interrupted Weltwell, 'if ye would needs know my news, rather listen than be a prater! and to be brief,—for the Lady Rich's tunic still lacketh its cross-chain on the skirts, to be brief, fair Maud, know, that as our gracious princess was taking, this morning, her diversion on the river—a shot, a murderous bullet, whistled past the royal barge—grievously wounding one of the rowers.'

'God's pity!' ejaculated Maud, 'can this thing have chanced; and to a sovereign beloved like Elizabeth?'

'Those who are fond of hearing their own argument,' observed the tailor, 'affirm that the scathe was directed against the French envoy, the Sieur Simier, as I think, who was of her grace's company; and on whom her hasty favour hath drawn some vulgar misliking; but the ruffian, whose boat was speedily overtaken, protested that he had aimed, on his own quarrel, and in his own defence, at the Earl of Oxford, who, sooth to say, was seen of many, skulking muffled in a barge hard by.'

'Didst thou, did any, hear the name of the offender?' murmured Maud Glanvil, growing pale as death.

'Wolstane, or Wollaston; aye—Hugh Wollaston, he called himself; and the bailiffs had much ado to save him from dismemberment by the enraged mob, as they conveyed him to the Westgate-fort.'

'And well I wot,' shrieked gossip Cisley, 'the villain had little need of limbs, who could employ them on such a godless errand.'

'Heaven shield him,' said the disrobed queen, sinking into a chair, 'for with him my hopes perish!'

'How now! what a coil's here!' exclaimed Weltwell, opening the casement in pity to Maud Glanvil's blanched cheeks. 'I pray thee mistress, to forbear such unseemly sayings.'

'Fetch me my muffler, good Cisley,' said Maud, rallying her strength, 'reach thee thy mantle, dame; for I must to the Heath Court, and that presently.'

'By our Lady's grace, not I,' said the old woman, doggedly. 'My master's pottage is simmering for supper, the moon riseth not until the midnight—to-morrow's rufflers be abroad, junketing and rioting; and I stir not forth from the lodge.'

'Master Weltwell, thou servest my noble godmother; wilt thou pleasure her, by protecting me on my way?' persisted Maud.

The valiant tailor was bewildered. He had a kind and fatherly interest in his fair petitioner; he entertained a due reverence for a lady who numbered twenty blue coated badgemen to be liveried at her cost; 'but then,' said he, thinking aloud, 'how if I involve myself in the recusancy of the traitor Wollaston—how if I entangle my poor body in misprision of treason?'

But Maud ended his dilemma by the earnest grace with which she wrung her white hands; and without further expostulation, Master Weltwell conducted the weeping girl in safety, even to the portal of the Heath Court.

'Thou comest to claim the performance of my promise,' said the Lady Warwick, to whose ruelle the fair Maud was readily admitted. 'I had not forgotten thee, sweetheart; see, the casket stands labelled by my tiring mirror; and had I not been tormented by a grievous pain, by sore sickness, Maud, I had thought to send for thee, to advise concerning the ordering of thy morrow's masking. But what is here?' continued the old lady, raising the head of her protege from the coverlid in which it was buried. 'Speak out, child; what has chanced! thy father'—

'Is well, madam,' answered Maud, attempting composure. 'But myself am in a grievous straight, and pray your counsel and protection.'

'Take both, my poor god child,' said the dowager, kindly; 'and speak out, Maud, and frankly.'

'I am a most unhappy maiden,' she began, 'and in nothing more so, than that while your ladyship's grace hath been my chiefest source of happiness, my sole fountain of honour, it has also wrought me shame and peril.'

'Good faith, the girl is distraught;' thought the amazed Countess.

'You may remember, madam, that when last summer your ladyship lay, as now, helpless upon the bed of pain, I was permitted to mark my grateful devotion, by ministering to your service during your long sickness.'

'I remember it, thankfully, maiden.'

'And that during my 'tendance, the notice, the unseemly notice bestowed on me by your kinsman the young Earl of Oxford, attracted the observation and reproof of your ladyship; and roused the indignation and affliction of my most unhappy self.

'Of which I marked my sense, good Maud, in forbidding him my presence, dismissing him my house.'

'From my *father's*, alas! your ladyship could not, or did not exclude him; and the dutiful affection borne by my parents to every branch of a house that hath been their stay and furtherance, hath still blinded my poor father to the intention of the young lord's visits; the frequency of which hath proved their least peril.'

'Ha!' exclaimed the dowager; 'hear I aright! The blessed saints forefend that thou should love my nephew.'

'*Love* him!' retorted Maud, something warmly, 'who seeketh my ruin—who would bring my old father's head in shame to the grave; think better of me, madam! No;' she continued, in a milder, yet a hoarse tone, 'I have no love to waste on him, or any; for long ere we quitted Ardenne—even before my poor mother died, she had bestowed her blessing upon my troth-plight with—with—a neighbour's son'—

'Hugh Wollaston, as I think?'

'The same, madam; who, being yet in his 'prentice-time, although with a surety of succeeding to his uncle's thriving trade, cannot yet win my father's consent to our marriage; and since we came to Greenwich—I would say, alas the day! but that it drew me anigh to my kind godmother—all mention of Hugh is distasteful to my father's ears.—Your ladyship's favour, and his own advancement, have caused my hand to be sought of many suitors; some of a degree superior to that of Hugh; all, unhappily, to our own; and my father hath been so set up with the praises of his child, and the projects insinuated into his credulous heart by my Lord of Oxford, Sir Wilfred Dudley, and others of the courtiers, who haunt our lodge, in pretended admiration of his woodcraft, that he hath already forbidden me to renew speech or vow with my kind generous Hugh.'

'Of which interdiction, his absence insures the efficacy. Is it not so, pretty Maud?'

'Pardon me, gracious madam; Master Wollaston having gathered, by means to me unknown, tidings of my father's obduracy, and of the importunities to which I have been exposed by his unsuspecting simplicity of heart, resolved to bring the matter to issue; and arrived last week at Greenwich.'

'And thou didst speak with him, girl, in disobedience to thy father's command?'

'Nor that alone,' replied the weeping maiden.—'I told him *all*, madam; that I had been cruelly insulted by the Earl's wanton recklessness; that I even feared to stir beyond the limits of my home, lest I should provoke his licentious boldness.—But, as I spake, my father burst in upon our interview; reviled us both for disobedience; and at length, stung by my Hugh's remonstrances, he smote him with violence, and drove him from our dwelling.'

'My poor child!' said the old lady, taking the trembling hand of her god-daughter, 'say on—what hath ensued—where tarrieth the youth?'

'Once, and but once, I have since encountered him. We met—forgive me, noble lady—by stealth, last night, in the labyrinth of court.'

'That was ill done,' observed the prudent godmother.

'He came but to bid me a farewell; and pray me to forbear, if possible, to-morrow's pageant; for he had discovered—so said he—the Lord Oxford's settled plan for carrying me off my stratagem.'

'He *dare* not—he *could* not so far forget himself and me!' exclaimed the Countess.

'Obedient to Wollaston's requiry, I have kept close house this day,' continued Maud Glanvil, sorrowfully. 'But, alas! madam, mischief hath been astir; and that with cruel activity. The precious safety of the queen's majesty hath been endangered, as doubtless your ladyship hath learned; and the innocent cause of the evil—the prisoner of the Westgate-fort, is Hugh Wollaston himself!'

'And the shot was levelled at my graceless nephew!'

'At a ruffian wearing his cognizance, and in self-defence—in a death-struggle; forgive us, madam,' faltered the trembling maiden.

'Would I had no greater offenders to pardon,' said the Countess, gravely; 'or rather, would that my sister's son had less claim to my mercy; so might I exert my best endeavours in Wollaston's behalf, by unfolding the truth. But, however unworthy, Edward de Vere is my kinsman,' said the old lady, as a tear quivered upon her withered cheek. 'This is no common matter,' she resumed, after a pause of consideration. ''Twill be bruited in the common ear of England; 'twill be made the watchword of party; the fable of history; and, perhaps, yet heaven avert it, a signal of bloodshed. The excesses of my misgoverned nephew have so often drawn upon him her highness's displeasure, that were not an innocent life endangered by thy silence, Maud, I should pray thee to forbear accusal; but our gracious sovereign's peril will have wrought the people to a demand for prompt vengeance, and the insult suspected towards the Duke of Alençon's minion, will have roused the indignation of the queen—whereupon, the affair brooks no delay. To-morrow, hie thee, as was thy purpose, to the May-game pageant; prank thyself gay, and smile thy best, my child! nay, wince not at the word; for *his* sake must this be done.' Maud Glanvil wrung her hands.

'The queen, I know it, I—will grace, as is her wont, the Mayshaft; and thou, as crowned warden of the feast, must of need attract her notice. Then, girl, is thine auspicious hour, then, Maud, go boldly to thy duty; throw thyself at her royal feet,—speak thy wrong and Wollaston's innocence, simply and briefly; and my life on the issue, Elizabeth will right thy cause.'

'How, madam! address myself to the queen's majesty, and in presence of the assembled court!'

'Asks it less bold presumption to address the King of kings?'

'Alas! alas!' said Maud, 'I would I were in my grave!'

'Rather hie thee home, that sleep my calm thee for thy coming trial. Therefore, good night, my gentle girl; abandon not thy cause, and Heaven will bless it and thee!'

The day-dawn came, and brought the waiting gentlewoman of the Lady Warwick, and the promised casket; but with them came no accession of confidence to the trembling May-queen—so that 'twas a toilsome task to lace the trim bodice over her panting bosom.

It was a morning as pure and bright as ever sparkled with the freshness of May; and grove and garden-ground, shrubby labyrinth and open parterre, seemed flushed with the years gay youth.—Gem-like cones of bloom glistened upon the lilac trees, golden streamers waved from the laburnums, as if in mockery of the fading hue of the apple-blossoms with which they mingled. In the bolder landscape of the park, the half-foliaged elms unfolded their tiny shells of verdure, the tender green of the young lime-leaves quivered above, the profuse blue flowers of the wild hyacinth seemed hovering, like a vapour, over the earth below; on which, where the hawthorn trees stood in sheeted whiteness of bloom,

Da' be' rami scendea
Una pogg a di fior' sovra 'l suo grembo.

and the united sweetness of a thousand honied blossoms, and the freshness of the springing grass, crushed by a thousand footsteps, were dispersed by the buoyant gushes of the summer air, which never 'smelt more wooingly.'

Along the secluded path of a deep avenue of chestnuts, the fair queen of the May was stoutly ushered by her exulting father towards the goodly tent, framed of fir poles and interwoven branches, in which her throne was erected. As she approached the Maypole, round which a fenced ring was apportioned to the pageant of the day, she was preceded by her company of maidens of honour, in milkwhite array. Friar Tuck stood aside, and the hobby-horse suspended his caracolings, to look on such a galaxy of loveliness, and the joyous multitude sent up as prolonged a shout in their honour, as if Elizabeth herself had been at hand. Some there were indeed among the crowd, who blamed the listless bearing and reserved silence of the unhappy Maud, and whispered, that her father's daughter queened it too loftily; while Master Weltwell, regardless of the praise lavished upon his handywork, did lay his finger upon his skinny lips, and imply a world of mystery.

From the earliest morn, chambers had been at intervals discharged from the numerous forts adjoining the river and the park; and now a loud salvo announced that the procession had left the palace. Expectation, in the guise of many a buxom dame and sturdy burgher, was a-tiptoe; and soon the trained bands, with their steel skirts of Almaine rivet, and morions glancing in the sun, gratified the general expectation. Next in the procession, and heralded by a pursuivant at arms bearing their banner, came the goodly company of the gentlemen pensioners, the flower of the English youth closely followed by the two pages of the queen; and after a space, shining like a constellation, appeared the brightness of the maiden queen, mounted on a milk-white palfrey, whose velvet housings broidered with pearl, swept the ground. While acclamations of "long live Elizabeth—happily may she reign!" burst from the populace, she bent on either side her stately looks of proud affability, and the assembled people threw themselves upon their knees as she passed onwards.

Arrived at a grassy knoll commanding a view of the pageant, the queen dismounted; her kinsman, the bluff Lord Hunsdon, holding her bridle-rein,—the Earl of Leicester receiving her offered hand upon his bended knee; and, as she touched the earth, a clamour of exultation was sent upward to the sky by the mingled voices of tens of thousands of spectators, aided by the roar of cannon, the braying of trumpets, and the larum of drums!—Elizabeth, who found a welcome music in the din, looked round upon the courtly train of barons bold and gorgeous dames by which she was now encompassed, and pointing to the shouting multitude, exclaimed, 'and yesterday ye urged my doubts of the loyal love of my people!' Then, motioning with her hand, that the sports should commence, she bade her court disperse itself for better enjoyment of the scene; and, guarded by her gentlemen pensioners, and officiously haunted by Patch, the court jester, she stationed herself in stern dignity on the summit of the knoll. But it was not her discomfiture of the preceding day which imparted so severe an air to the royal countenance, for she had never favoured the May-game festival with a better grace; and it was surmised that, while a politic deference to popular usances dictated her annual attendance, the remembrance of her unhappy mother's attainder, consequent upon a similar celebration, rendered it a distasteful task.

Elizabeth, who had now forfeited all title to that pride of youthful beauty, which might have excused the flightiness of devotion she loved to exact from her courtiers, looked, it must be confessed upon the day in question a very paragon of unloveliness. The unfeminine harshness of her prominent features—the cankered keenness of her grey eyes—her tawny hair, and stiff erectness of figure formed a marvellous contrast with the graceful sweetness of her rival of the greensward: a contrast so readily discerned by her majesty's acute perception, that she immediately courted the disparagement of the surrounding courtiers, by her bitter comments on the untutored demeanour of the sceptred Dowsabelle.'

'Even weeds have their value,' said the Earl of Oxford; 'for their baseness teacheth men to measure the sovereign beauty of the rose; nor doth the meanest star twinkle in vain, since its feebleness revealeth the all-outshining glory of the queen of night.'

'Even as our cousin Hunsdon's honest roughness,' quoth Patch, 'sets price on the nimble-tongued loselry of a De Vere. *Gare les faitours!* and God mend all.'

To have been adulated by Shakspeare and Spenser, flattered by Sidney and Raleigh, served by Burleigh, by Buckhurst, and Bacon, affords perhaps some title to those exaggerated honours which have been lavished on the memory of Elizabeth—the spoiled child of English history: but posterity is a dispassionate judge; and despite the factitious lustre shed upon the reign of the maiden queen,—or, as runs the clap-trap phrase, 'the golden days of good Queen Bess,' we are enabled, even through the inflated eulogies of contemporary writers, to detect the craftiness, the cruelty, the licentious vanity, the insane arrogance of the self-assumed Phœnix. The nips and bobs, with which she 'sorely pinched' her ladies of honour, the unchristian pride, with which she exacted knee-worship from all approaching her, the relentless virulence which urged her persecution of the ladies of the house of Grey, for having presumed to give legal heirs to her crown, the coarse spirit of vituperation, which exposed her most tried and ancient servants to opprobrious insults, the levity which betrayed her into unseemly familiarity with her favourite, Dudley, even in an audience of state—are, perhaps, sufficient causes for distrusting the feminine qualifications of 'the fair vestal throned in the West.' But, when we consider the fate of that loveliest monument of human frailty, the sister and rival who had screened herself from rebellion under the protection of a British queen, when we recall the bloody destinies of Essex, Norfolk and a numberless brotherhood, the unsparing use of torture, which, contrary to the law of the realm, disgraced the early annals of her reign, her hollow and insolent dealings with her parliament, the foul indifference marked towards the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the persecution of the Huguenots by her quickly thereafter becoming sponsor to the child of the French king, the vindictive spirit which prompted her to strike off the hand of a gentleman and a scholar, who had ventured to set forth the monstrous disproportion of her marriage with the boy-Duke of Alençon, the baseness, which sought hospitality from the master of Euston Hall in order to detect and punish his secret adherence to Papistry, and, finally, the parsimonious abstinence of Elizabeth from all public acts of munificence, and her greedy exactments from the generosity of our courtiers, are facts whose united atrocity may counterbalance a zeal, sometimes doubtful, for the interests of the Reformed Church; a judicious selection of the ministers of her arbitrary will; a brilliant tact in the art of government; an intrepid spirit, and dignified carriage.

The revels were now at their height. The queen of the May, having won all hearts to her praise by the trimly featness with which she executed her duty, of leading a galliard and a coranto in the ring—a featness which called down the applause of Sir Christopher Hatton himself, was proceeding to re-enthrone herself in the tent, when some idle speech among the crowd, that her majesty was ill-minded to prolong her courtesy and witness the sports to an end, renewed her terrors and impatience. As she stood, perplexed and tormented by the importunate homage of her little court, it chanced that Sir Wilfred Dudley, one of the vain gallants who had long pestered her with his assiduities, approached, to tender her some of those practised flatteries which his tendency to *parler Euphuisme* rendered more circumlocutory than the critical juncture of her affairs might well endure.

'Sweet sovereignty!' said he, 'if a simple subject may hope to penetrate the guarded portal of thy distrustful hearing'—

'Good Sir Wilfred,' interrupted Maud, 'you have, oftentimes, made vaunt of your will to do me service'—

'And therein, sweet harte of the greenwood, to pleasure mine own best liking.'

'I ask not your motive—care not for it now; but if ever you would win my gratitude, guide me through yonder armed bands, to the feet of the queen.'

'To her majesty's very presence! For an eyass, that but now leaveth the mew, damsel, thou soarest high.'

'You refuse me! Nay, then,' said Maud, slipping beneath the ropes, and directing her hurried steps towards the knoll, 'I will bear mine errand in single boldness.'

But the fantastic gallantry of the Euphuist would not permit him to abandon the companionship of a maiden in distress; and quickly overtaking her as she reached the opening into an over-arching alley of lime-trees, he held out his hand for her support with all that distortion of affectation which characterized his postures. 'Mistress Maud!' said Sir Wilfred, negligently flinging aside his mantle, in order to reveal the richness of his Spanish doublet, 'I hasten to propose a league of amity between us, of which the terms are, present protection on my part—fairer interpretation on thine. Advance, bright humility!' continued he, with a tender air, as they passed the spot on which the Earl of Oxford lay, in listless weariness, on the grass. 'Advance, queen of Idalia!' he repeated, simpering and mowing like a jackanape, when he perceived the indignant regards of his rival fixed upon his familiar attitude.

But if it be true, that

The lion will turn and flee
From a maid in the pride of her purity;

the evil thoughts of De Verd had surely deserted his savage bosom at sight of the loveliness of Maud, which, in her fair and stately array, shewed even more touchingly than was its wont. The swan-like throat, set forth by her standing ruff,—the arch simplicity of a brow, on which the flush of exercise, and the paleness of terror, varied alternately, the informing intelligence of soul, which, brightening her eyes, taught her, 'dolphin-like, to shew above the element she lived in,' even the uncertain tremour of her step, might have induced him to forbear one look injurious to the spotlessness of 'saintly chastity.'

Maud Glanvil had now approached within a few paces of Elizabeth—within play of that fierce battery of looks, so terrible to her enemies; and yielding unconsciously in the awe natural to her position, she folded her hands on her bosom, as if to still the wild beating of her heart, and stood rooted to the earth. The queen, attributing the unformal action of her rival of the Mayshaft to some mummery imposed upon her by her part in the pageant, exclaimed, as she graciously beckoned her nearer approach, 'what would the majesty of May, from her royal sister of England?'

'Your highness's clemency,' faltered Maud, falling on her knees, to kiss the gracious hand extended towards her.

'And shall *we*, whom one of our wisest clerks hath hailed by the title of Mercilla, shall we deny our grace to an offender so fair—so helpless!'

''Tis not for myself I sue,' said Maud, gathering courage from the affability of the queen, 'but for an innocent prisoner.'

'Then *justice* might surely serve the turn,' replied Elizabeth, still smiling; 'an enthroned sovereign should know that *clemency* regardeth the guilty. The name, gentle queen, of thy prisoner.'

'Hugh Wollaston of Ardenne, madam; now most unmeetly confined in the Westgate-fort.'

'How!' exclaimed the astonished princess, in her shrillest tone, as the reality of her petitioner's alarms and mission became apparent, 'have we treason near our person? Must we—who, at bed and board, waking and downlying, are still thwarted and harassed by our cares of state—must we be pursued, even in our hour of idleness, our season of recreation, by the importunities of our rebel subjects; look to it, my lords—Leicester, Cumberland, Montjoy: and thou, sirrah! who are the chief cause of the mischief,' said she, bending her frowns upon the discomfited Sir Wilfred whose forlorn figure Master Patch was diligently portraying upon the buckler of a man-at-arms by his side, 'how got this bold damsel to our presence? Go! minion,' she continued, with an angry gesture, to the trembling May-queen, 'go hence, ere thou be thrust out with shame, and leave the assassin of thy sovereign to the justice of her privy-council.'

'Now, God help me!' said Maud, throwing up her arms distractedly, 'for in man or woman, hope is none.'

'An't please your grace,' said Lord Hunsdon, too unsolicitous of royal favour to shun the path of honesty 'this wench is of the Lady Warwick's household; her godchild, if it remember me, or at least, her diligent handmaid in the hour of suffering; speak, girl! bringest thou no token from thy lady?'

'Alas! none, sir,' answered Maud, with patient humility; 'my gracious mistress could scarcely move in the suit which criminates a De Vere.'

'How now!' demanded Elizabeth, sobered from her first explosion of resentment, 'a *De Vere*, sayest thou! Stand up, and mince not thy words; *what cause, what* De Vere, minion! dally not with thy queen!'

But there were tears now stealing down the pale cheeks of the unhappy girl, which at once impeded her utterance, and moved every manly heart present in her favour.

'And now I think me, yonder traitor of the fort did also involve my Lord of Oxford's name in his declarations,' resumed Elizabeth; 'what, ho! some one call hither the Earl. Yeoman of the guard—bring him instantly to the presence.'

'Force needs none, madam,' said the bold Earl, who had been an unseen auditor of the whole; 'I am not used to be a loiterer at my sovereign's bidding, even though it tend to confront a peer of England with the nameless puppet of a village masking.'

This taunt, and the presence of her persecutor, roused the spirit of the injured Maud, far more than the encouragement of queen or courtier; and standing forward with modest grace, she related, in succinct but earnest terms, her tale of patient suffering and undeserved insult; appealing so sweetly to the womanly sympathy of her royal judge, that despite the preconceptions of Elizabeth, the force of truth and simplicity went direct to her heart, kindling all the indignation of her sex, and the intemperance of her Tudor blood.

'Thou wert well to brave me but now, with thy rude insolence, my worthy lord!' said she, to the unabashed earl; 'thou frontless offender! who dost dare pollute the very purlieus of our court with thy filthy libertinism; go from our presence; thou shalt hear further of our judgment, touching this matter yet stay,' she resumed, amending her hastiness, 'hast thou aught to urge, my lord, against this damsel's accusation; what hath the flower of chivalry, who must needs wear Elizabeth's favour in his cap, to reply to the ingenuous murmurs of maiden modesty?'

'Nothing, madam;' replied the insolent Oxford, whose wit, and splendid profusion, and travelled elegance had often blinded the queen's detection of his unexampled excesses. 'Edward De Vere hath a ready answer for the peer who questions his honour; but for the imperious mandate of a woman, albeit a queen, or for the whining of a peevish wanton, good faith! they must abide his silence.'

'We are outfaced, methinks, and by a foul traitor,' exclaimed Elizabeth, with kindling eyes. 'To the Tower with him;' said she, addressing herself to the Earl Marshal. 'To the Tower with him; my royal word be your warrant.'

The consternation now became general.

'Break up the sports, there,' said the queen, resuming her wonted state; 'and see that this maiden be had in safe keeping. We retire on the instant.' A general movement ensued, which screened the royal party from vulgar observation; till followed by the shouts of the populace, it re-entered the palace gates.

On the following day, Elizabeth of England sate in stern judgment within her chamber of audience. Some few of her chosen counsellors surrounded her throne; and at her feet, in modest self-possession, kneeled the graceful figure of Hugh of Ardenne.

Disrobed of her gaudy vesture, her pallid cheeks half veiled by the long unbraided tresses which overhung her white robing, the gentle queen of May stood humbly in the distance, with her tearful eyes fixed upon the judgment-seat; while her perplexed father the hapless Deccon—in the guise of a fowl, whose chicks have betrayed their alien nature by committing themselves to another element—stood helpless and restless by the side of those perilous waters, whereon his child had launched herself in his despite. Elizabeth herself, who had lost something of her severity in the interest of the scene, held within her grasp two letters; the one a testimonial from the Countess of Warwick of her heart-felt faith in the veracity of her godchild; the other, an early love-missive in the handwriting of the bold De Vere; which, by its implications, certified his own guilt and the purity of Maud Glanvil.

'These documents,' said the queen, placing them in the hands of Sir Francis Walsingham, 'do but justify our previous insight into the matter. It is time that the guilty met their award.

'Rise up, youth;' continued her majesty, addressing young Wollaston, whose fair person and discreet address had won favour in her sight. 'Thou art convicted, on thine own shewing, of having practised against the life of a nobleman of this realm, and thereby endangering the safety of thy liege sovereign—silence, sirrah! thy vindication hath been heard. Thou hast sworn, and the evidence of sundry avouchers, that this outrage arose in thy self-defence against the retainers of Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who fell upon thee with superiority of numbers, inflicting divers wounds on thy person, in the progress of a scheme of abduction, laid against that of a free British maiden; daughter of our Verderer of Greenwich. Have I heard rightly, my Lords? Prisoner, are these things true?'

Hugh Wollaston replied by a lowly obeisance of assent.

'For these crimes and misdemeanours,' said the queen, 'we adjudge thee'—Maud Glanvil pressed forward with an imploring air, 'we adjudge thee, in consideration of thy known loyalty, and deep provocation, to a term of six months' imprisonment within the limits of the royal park; which thou may'st improve, an' it like thee,' continued the princess, with a grim smile, 'by renewing thine attempts to win the sanction of yonder weather-worn woodsman to thy courtship of his daughter. And Maud—see thou set no more of my courtiers' brains a-gadding, by those looks which have condemned the bold and mis-proud De Vere to a year's banishment from our court. Let thy future bearing keep pace with thy past discretion, and thou shalt never lack the countenance of Elizabeth!'

Thus ended the sorrows of the Verderer's Daughter. 'And what said the queen's majesty as touching the fashion of thy masking suit?' said Weltwell to the happy Maud, when, some weeks afterwards, she recounted in his presence the chances of her royal audience.

'I'sooth, but little, my friend in need. But my kind godmother hath bidden me seek at your hands a goodly garment of three-piled-Genoa for myself, and another of stout kersey, for—for Wollaston.'

'Of a bridal fashion, as I guess!'

Maud gainsayed not the opinion; and when, in process of time, the said vestments were appointed to figure in a wedding junket at the Heath Court, they were commended for shape and substance of all present, including the point-device Euphuist himself.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE COMING OF THE AUTUMN.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

She cometh on triumphantly, and in her haughty pride,
With full ten thousand fairy-elves, that gambol by her side,
A crystal goblet, in her hands, bedecked with gems, doth shine,
'Tis rosy with the juice, expressed from clusters of the vine.
She's seated, in the lieu of throne, upon a wheaten sheaf,
Her jewels, are the ripened fruit, her diadem, the leaf,
Her sceptre, is the slender reed, that grows upon the lea;
Her chorister, the northern wind, whose song is wild and free.
Lo! with her, is her offspring brown, a merry, careless train,
Who sweep in gallant guise, along the mountain and the plain.
First comes SEPTEMBER, joyfully, and bearing in her hand
The sunny peach, the apricot, and grapes from Gallic land;
And ears of rye, and golden wheat, do nod upon her brow—
But, hark!—what merry shouts of mirth assail our hearing now,
'Tis from OCTOBER's merry men, brave followers has he,
Who keep from morning until eve, their gleeful wassailrie,
They troll the merry roundelay, or shout the revel song,
And quaff the mug of flowing ale, the brown ale, stout and strong
Oh, who is he, that cometh last, with gloomy brow and sad,
Who, though he wears a mournful face, all hearts doth seem to glad.
It is NOVEMBER, and though stern and sorrowing is he
His honest visage still doth cause much mirth and jollity.
And even in his anger when he rideth on the breeze,
And shaketh, in offended pride, the mighty forest-trees;
Each blast that cometh, causeth still the ripened nuts to fall,
Whilst merry, through the forest, rings the school-boy's jocund call.
I like not SPRING; its flaunting air, suits none so sad as I,
And SUMMER ne'er was liked by me though free from clouds its sky.
Bleak WINTER, wears a frown too chill to wake Affection's power,
For warm indeed the hearts must be who love within his bower.
Brown AUTUMN is the maid I love, whose heart and hand so free,
Dispenseth unto all around, her gifts right bounteously.
I yield myself in vassalry, unto her sober thrall,
And crown her in my flowing mirth, QUEEN OF THE SEASONS ALL.

Blockley, Penn. August, 1837.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE MIRROR OF LIFE

AND PERSPECTIVE OF HAPPINESS.

A Vision.

How many and various are the means put in requisition for the attainment of Happiness. And how often are we deluded by a misguided pursuit. Instead of building upon the experience of others, we make a similar commencement and pursue precisely the same routine, which finally terminates at the same point where they were compelled to leave off as the weariness of old age, and infirmities arrested their steps, as the lamp of life glimmered feebly in its sockets and they found it impracticable to acquire much of her serene presence in this life. It was when wearied and disappointed in the search,—she had so often eluded my grasp,—I seated myself underneath a little cluster of pines, where the murmuring of a waterfall combined with the wind sighing among the pine branches, produced a harmony of sounds not unlike 'the dash of ocean on its winding shores.' The scenes around conspired to moralize my feelings, and attune my soul to meditation. A review of the past scenes of my life flitted one after another in rapid succession through my mind, my life's cares and vicissitudes, intermingled with anticipations of the future, or any anxious enquiry into the events that were yet to occur, had so much absorbed my energies, that sleep on tiptoe advanced and bore me aloft on her pinions to the region of etherial essences, ere I was aware of her approach. Consequently my chain of ideas was not molested; still I fancied myself at the shrine of happiness soliciting to become one of her votaries, though in my waking moments I had almost adopted the delusion she was merely an *Ignis-fatuus* of the brain, or phantom of the imagination. The intense anxiety into which my mind had been thrown, as the various plans suggested themselves, to acquire that to which all our hopes and designs tend, was suddenly dissipated by the vibrations of a large and resplendent mirror in the air. On its polished surface were reflected countless numbers of human beings arrayed in the varied costumes of different nations. At the top of the mirror appeared a brilliant star upon which every eye was fixed with an indescribable anxiety to approach. The nearer I advanced, my eyes became riveted, with more and more intensity to this luminous spot. Feeling anxious to ascertain the cause, I felt on my shoulder the gentle pressure of a hand; when looking round, to my surprise and pleasure, I beheld the pious and venerable Emlin, the guardian protector of my youth. With a gentle smile he addressed me by the endearing epithet of daughter; with a gentle reproof at my perturbed countenance. 'That star, my child, is the beacon to Happiness, 'tis a guide to the wearied mariner, when launched on eternity's ocean. It illuminates his little barque; it stills the raging of the waters, and finally conducts him to that long desired haven, the port of felicity. Did I not infuse precepts into thy youthful mind, which if strictly adhered to, would have guided thee thither! Observe to the east, and yon eminence on the summit is the temple of Happiness! Emanating from that star are rays that terminate in the centre of her sublime abode.' Unfortunately, between me and that star were numerous little links, that intercepted a distinct view of the beauty and inclination of her rays. Compassionating my difficulty, he took from his vest a roll, with which he anointed my eyes. Immediately the links dispersed, and the whole scene assumed an additional radiance. The blue expanse was studded with innumerable bright and glorious orbs. The atmosphere we were inhaling, was surcharged with the most delicious fragrance of flowers; beautiful grottoes, bubbling fountains, and magnificent cascades, were interspersed here and there, in regular, though picturesque grandeur; the whole scene presented one vast and extended mirror of light and beauty. Surely, said I to myself, these are the regions of Happiness. The turmoils and vicissitudes of the world are past. The impress, sorrow, carved upon my soul is obliterated. I was in the act of seating myself down amidst this plenitude of life and joy, when my worthy protector beckoned me to accompany him to the dark side of the mirror. 'I will show thee,' said he, 'the variety of means enforced to obtain this great desideratum, the possession of Happiness. The means by which the ambitious, the mercenary, and the voluptuous, are frustrated, and those by which a well directed pursuit cause to rise step by step, to the ultimatum of their most sanguine wishes.' As he concluded we had arrived at a point which commanded a full view on all sides of this extensive mirror. How changed the scene from serenity and joy, around and on its surface, all here appeared bustle and commotion, a confused multitude of human beings were dispersed in various groups some in the anxious pursuit of Happiness, others apparently with no end in view only to get rid of a painful listlessness, that had got possession of their minds. Near the centre of the mirror, was a group, striving and contending with their competitors, first to ascend a ladder at the top of which was erected an airy and fragile fabric, waving to and fro in the wind, from which was continually descending bright and glittering bubbles, which they no sooner got in their possession, than they exploded into a thousand atoms, and nothing remained instead, but a dark and dreary vacuum. 'That, (said my friend) is the ladder to fame, very few attain its summit, those that do are at the continued sport of the elements, for storms and tempests almost incessantly hover around: few rays from that benign star ever penetrate, as vanity and self-conceit are the presiding deities of the place. In another place I observed a group in pursuit of gold, imagining that happiness consisted in the possession of lucre. Mines rich as those, we have heard, were Golconda's lay extended at their feet. Each one bent underneath the weight of his accumulated treasures, and yet his anxious visage bespoke the desire for more. Alternate hope and fear lighted up and distorted each countenance; hope to be reputed richer than his companions, and fear that the amount of their wealth exceeded his. In taking a general view, I could not but remark the many that were engrossed by the appetites and passions. Each in their turn would coil around their victims, and forced them to concur (ere they relinquished their grasp) with their exorbitant demands. There were none to whom the star appeared more distant than to these; she reserved her rays for more congenial climes. At the fantastic accoutrements of Pride and vanity, I could scarcely repress my laughter, whilst jealousy and revenge excited my fears, for night even in the zenith of her dark domain, was sunshine to the colour of the atmosphere that enveloped them. I hardly knew, so dark and dreary was the picture, which way to turn my eyes for relief, when suddenly a gleam of dazzling brightness, from an aperture on one side of the mirror, broke upon my view, and there was one general rush to the exhilarating scene. My friend presaging an inquiry from me at so felicitous a chance, replied 'tis a vista to the abode of Religion: Virtue inhabit her cots, and Content presides at her tables. Here I observed those who had disbanded the unsatisfactory allurements of the world; had thrown aside the despotic shackles of wealth and fashion to devote their time exclusively in initiating their fellow beings into the paths of virtue. They were disseminating seeds among them from those plants which had luxuriated in their own bosoms. They dealt bread (in the form of wholesome instruction) to the hungry, they led them when thirsty to fountains of living waters, when weary, to repose in vine-clad bowers of sanctity. Grateful orisons were ascending continually to the throne of Infinite Goodness for the many blessings conferred. The sacred star that first elicited my attention was her stationary. She was incessantly shedding her bright irradiations on each individual, that entered. A multitude that had been seduced by the passions released from the fiery ordeal, returned penitent and solicitous to join the happy throng. One continued peal of celestial anthems, upon these new accessions, pervaded my soul, with such ecstacy I awoke to reflection and I hope to the instruction of so singular a vision.

EUPHRONIA.

WIND OF THE WINTER NIGHT.

Wind of the Winter night, whence comest thou?
And whither, O whither are wandering now?
Sad, sad is thy voice on the desolate poor,
And mournful, O mournful thy howl at my door.
Say, whence hast thou been on thy cloud-lifted car?
Say, what hast thou seen in thy roamings afar?
What sorrow impels thee, thou boisterous blast,
Thus to mourn and complain, as thou journeyest past?

I have been where the snow on the chill mountain peak
Would have frozen the blood in the ruddiest cheek;
And for many a dismal and desolate day
No beam of the sunshine hath brightened my way.

I have come from the deep, where the storm in it wrath
Spread havoc and death on its pitiless path—
Where the billows arose, as the lightning flew by,
And twisted their arms in the dun-coloured sky.

And I saw a frail vessel, all torn by the wave,
Drawn down, with her crew, to a fathomless grave
And I heard the loud crash of her keel, as I passed,
And the flap of her sail, and the crash of her mast.

But it smote on my ear like the tocsin of death,
As she struggled and strove with the waters for breath,

'Tis her requiem I tune, as I howl through the sky,
And repent of the fury that caused her to die.

—FOR THE LADIES.—

THE TORN SLEEVE.

BY MARY ANN DODD.

'Irene, my daughter! I am astonished to see even you, careless as you are, sitting at the piano in such disarray. I beg you will doff that dress directly for a more seemly habiliment.'

'O, mother, do not speak to me until I have conquered this difficult piece of music,' replied Irene; then, after a few moments silence, she turned round with a triumphant smile and added, 'There! I have it perfect now, Mr. Cooper said it would require three hours' practice, but I have learned it in one. What were you saying, mother, about my torn sleeve? I caught it on the door knob, and a sad rent it made truly; but it is not worth while to change it now, for I am going out after dinner, and cannot be at the trouble of dressing twice.'

'It is unladylike, Irene, for you to appear before your father and brothers in such a dress, which, besides being rent, is, to say the least, not clean. I am continually troubled about your careless habits, which, if not overcome, will surely lead to mortification and disgrace.—I hear the bell of the street door, and you will be obliged to open it, for I have sent Susan on an errand, and must attend to her baking while she is gone; I have left it too long already.'

'Well, I don't care. It is some coal or clam man I suppose; or if it should be any of the girls I cannot frighten them, for they all know I hate to be starched up. There is only one person,' she continued, talking to herself as her mother left the room, 'only one, and that is Arthur Scott, whom I should be ashamed to have see me in this dishabille, he is so particular; but thank fortune he is twenty miles off, so I will e'en hurry to wait on the bell.'

Before we allow any one to enter, our readers shall be favored with a more particular introduction to the character here presented.

That Irene Willis was the most beautiful girl in H., every body said, and what every body says must be true. That she was also one of the most careless of her sex was no less a truism. Mrs. Willis, who was a pattern for all mothers had spared no pains to eradicate this weed which was springing up with her cherished blossom, but she was as yet unsuccessful. Irene was the only sister and she had been the pet and plaything of four brothers. Her childish sports could not always have been feminine and I do not think it at all wonderful, if she did grow up a little wild and heedless. Her mother had trusted sometimes to time, but time had as yet worked no wonders, though it was high time he had.

It is well we are unconscious of what people say and think about us, otherwise Arthur would not have waited all this while at the door so quietly, had he known Irene was thanking fortune for the twenty miles she thought lay between them. Now Arthur was a promising young lawyer, and 'well to do in the world'—exquisitely neat in his person, and fastidious in choice of society, so that it was whispered about among the slander-loving gossips of H. that he surely would be an old Bachelor. What worse fate could malice itself have predicted for him? He had become acquainted with Irene while she was spending a few days with a cousin in M., and was charmed with her beauty, intelligence and vivacity. When she returned to her home, he felt that the sunshine of his life had departed. His office all at once seemed lonely, and Blackstone and Coke upon Littleton had lost their power to charm. His copies of briefs, deeds and wills commenced and ended with the name of Irene, and a wealthy heiress she might have been, had she claimed all the goods and chattels thus kindly conveyed to her. At last he was forced to think that his business called him to H.; and now, after this long preamble, we will unclose the door that he may again behold the angel of his fancy, the faultless Irene. Her greeting was far from friendly, for how could she extend her hand graced with the torn sleeve? The conversation was constrained and commonplace. Never in her life had Irene looked and appeared so ill, when she would have given worlds to have it otherwise. She would not play and sing, though he requested it, for she knew it would be impossible to command her voice or refrain from tears, so great was her mortification. The call was short, and as Arthur left the house he mentally exclaimed,

'Why should I seek perfection in woman kind? O, Irene, I did not expect to find thee a slattern. Farewell, forever!' His business, if he had any, was forgotten, as he left H. directly; and such a change came over him that his friends wondered what had happened to poor Arthur.

When Mrs. Willis again entered the room, Irene was in tears.

'O, my dear mother, would that I had given ear to your kind counsel. I have seen one for the last time whose good opinion I highly valued. Arthur Scott will never speak to me again—but I will conquer my carelessness, and make myself worthy of his friendship and your love, my mother; I will never more trouble you and disgrace myself by appearing in an untidy dress and tangled curls; and, as a good resolution cannot be too soon practised upon, I go now to make myself decent for the dinner table.'

* * * * *

Our friend Arthur stood at the window of his office humming a favorite air, while Mr. D., a friend from H., sat reading the papers. 'Now, Scott,' said D. looking up, 'I am thinking you want a helpmate, and I know a young lady who will suit you exactly. The air you were just humming is a favorite of hers, and has put the idea into my head. Come to H. as soon as possible, and let me have the pleasure of introducing you to the fair Irene Willis.'

Arthur started, and turned away as if observing something from the window, but collecting himself in a moment, replied, 'Many thanks, D., for your kindness in selecting me a better half, but methinks I have heard somewhat of this same lady—that she is not over nice in her personal appearance; and what are beauty, and accomplishments in a wife without neatness?—Above all things I would avoid a slattern.'

'Why Scott, you wrong Miss Willis, you do, indeed. She is the neatest and finest girl in H., and my wife says she is perfect in all household virtues; but it must have been sometime ago when you heard of her. I believe she was a giddy thing once, and I have heard some story—I was away at the time, and had forgotten it—about a gentleman and a torn dress. I wish I knew his name. I would go a hundred miles to tell him how she is altered. But it grows late, and I must be off. Do not forget to visit H. soon, and let me take you to see Irene.'

Many days did not pass ere Arthur Scott again visited the mansion of Mr. Willis. His calls became longer and more frequent, till they ended like this simple sketch, with a wedding, which, though no novel thing, is the end of all novels, and the gossips who had predicted a life of single blessedness for our fair friend Arthur were somewhat chagrined when they saw the following in the morning papers:—

'Married at H., on Monday morning last, Arthur Scott, Esq., Counsellor at Law, to Miss Irene Willis, only daughter of C. Willis, Esq.'

—Sunday Reading.—

SKETCH AT SEA.

At length the captain, holding a nautical watch in his hands, and looking silently towards the east for the precise moment when the disk of the sun, partly refracted, seems to kiss the wave, and to float there a moment before sinking beneath it completely, elevates his voice, and exclaims, "To prayer!" The conversation subsides, the plays cease, the sailors cast into the sea their yet lighted cigars, they doff their Greek caps of red wool, hold them in their hands, and kneel between the masts. The youngest amongst them opens the Prayer-book, and chants the "Ave Maris stella," and litanies, in tones tender, plaintive, and subdued, which seem to have been inspired by the sea, and that sleepless melancholy which is born at the declining hours of day, when all the souvenirs of earth, of their cottages and hearths, ascend from the hearts into the thoughts of those simple men. Darkness is about to descend upon the billow, and envelope until to-morrow, in its dangerous obscurity, the path of the mariner, and the lives of so many who have Providence alone for a beacon, and the invisible hand which sustains them on the wave for an asylum. If prayer were not born with man, it is here that it would have been invented by men: alone with their thoughts and frailties, in presence of the abyss of the heavens, where their vision is soon lost, of the abyss of the seas, from which a fragile plank alone divides them; amid the roaring of the ocean, which thunders, hisses, howls, and sounds as with the voices of a thousand ferocious beasts; amid the violence of the winds, which make their shrill sounds amid the ropes; at the approach of night, which magnifies every peril, and multiplies every fear. But prayer never was invented; it was born with the first sigh, with the first joy, with the first pain of the human heart; or rather, man was created for prayer alone; to glorify God, or to implore him was his only mission here below, every thing else perishes before him, or with him, but the song of glory, of admiration, or of love, which he raises to his Creator whilst passing on the earth does not expire; it mounts on high, it reverberates from age to age in the ear of God, as the echo of his own voice, as a reflected ray of his own magnificence; it is the only thing which can be completely divine in man, and which he can exhale with joy and pride; for this pride is a homage to Him, who alone can receive it, to the infinitive Being. Scarcely had these thoughts, or others which resembled them, been silently considered, when a cry of Julia came from that part of the vessel which looked towards the east. A conflagration at sea! A ship on fire! We hurried to see that distant fire on the waves. In reality, a large spark of fire floated on the sea towards the east, at the line of the horizon; then, in a few moments, slowly ascending and growing rounder as it increased, we discovered the full moon, inflamed by the vapor of the west wind, and emerging gently from the waves, like a mass of heated iron which the smith draws from the furnace with his tongs, and suspends over the water in which it is to be extinguished. In the opposite portion of the sky, the disk of the sun, which had just descended, had left the east like a bank of golden sand on the shores of some unknown land. Our eyes wandered from one direction to another between these two magnificent spectacles of nature. By degrees the brilliancy of the double crepuscule was extinguished; myriads of stars were born overhead, as if to trace a path for our masts vibrating between them; the first night-watch was ordered; every thing which might obstruct the manœuvres of the crew was put aside, and the sailors came alternately to the captain, and said, "May God be with us!" I continued to a [illegible] for some time in silence on the deck, and then [illegible] descended, returning thanks to God in my heart [illegible] having allowed me thus to see this unknown face [illegible] nature. My God, my God, to see thy works under all their forms, to admire thy grandeur on the mountains or on the seas; to adore and bless thy name, which no language can adorn—this alone is to live! Multiply our days, to increase love and admiration in our hearts! Then turn the leaf, and teach us to read in another world the endless marvels of the book of thy magnificence and thy goodness.

THE VALUE OF CHRISTIANITY.

The importance or value of any system may be estimated, and is proved, in proportion to the amount of consolation it affords to its votaries in a time of unusual trial. To be compelled to let go our hold on all that is earthly; to find the choicest provisions insipid, and even loathsome; our health fading; our flesh wasting away; the most skilful physician baffled in his efforts to relieve us, or protract our stay on earth; *to die!* this is the *greatest trial* which mortals are called to endure this side the grave.

But here it is, *in this extremity*, that the religion of the Son of God comes to our relief; and with heavenly liberality and tenderness bestows upon us all that we need or can desire. It disarms death of his terrors, and makes him a welcome, and even a desired messenger. For the bread that perisheth, it substitutes the bread that cometh down from heaven; it makes the word of God more delightful than our necessary food.—For the relief of the physicians it substitutes the blessed hope of a glorious immortality: and opens before the astonished and enraptured vision of the dying Christian, such an easy and attractive pathway to eternity, that he is constrained to exclaim; "I would rather depart and be with Christ, which is far better!" For mortals, in that time which "tries men's souls," no system ever did, or can accomplish so much as true Christianity. We therefore triumphantly conclude that it is valuable beyond all price.

There is a solemnity in the thought of a recent death, which will associate itself with the very walls from whence we are conscious that a soul has just taken its flight to eternity.

To be a christian at all, in the scriptural sense, is a business of unwearied attention and watchfulness, and labour; but to be a teacher, an example, a shepherd to a flock, requires tenfold circumspection.

Opposition.—A neighbor of ours, occupying one of a range of three story stores, and adjoining the corner one, determined on adding a fourth story to his building, for the sake of room. Upon which he on the corner, not to be out-topped, doffed his roof and rose a story also. This set the former to work again, when the fifth story appeared above its aspiring neighbor on the corner. On the following day, *a la Aladdin*, the competitor was alongside even up. Anon, at it again went neighbor A., and up rose the sixth story, satisfied that the competition was now at an end, when lo! up came neighbor B. counting also six stories, upon which the former reared a cupola above the whole 20 feet in height!—thus cutting short the opposition, for the corner being unable to bear the steeple, B gave up, fairly out of breath, but his tower has since been razed to the ground.

Patent Boilers.—In reference to the accidents at Hull and New Orleans, it is important to mention Collier's patent steam-boiler, which is calculated to render explosion impossible. At six pounds and three quarters pressure to one inch, the water rushes up to the safety-pipe, which is twelve feet six inches high from the water line of the boiler, descends the funnel, and extinguishes the fire, so as to prevent any farther generation of gas, and consequently any danger of explosion. Mr. F. Maceroni (whose inventions are multifarious) says he has invented a boiler consisting of 100 distinct cylinders; if one gives way, a small stream escapes like that from a safety valve, other parts of the boiler are relieved, and no explosion can take place. All boiler's are liable to burst, and therefore, he says, never have all the water in one boiler.—*Atlas.*

Strict Etiquette.—A lady, residing on the Boulevard des Italiens, two steps only from the Rue Lepelleter, was invited to the ball at the Opera. She had only to step across the street, to gain the entrance to the ball room, and the evening having been very fine, she could scarcely have deranged her *toilette.* But Parisian etiquette would not permit of such a course. What would be said, were she to make her appearance at the door on foot? She must needs take a coach, and the coach must needs take its turn in the "*queue,*" the extremity of which unfortunately extended to the Bastille. Three mortal hours passed over the unfortunate lady's head before she reached the threshold of the scene of gaiety.—*Paris Paper.*

☞ELEGANT ILLUSTRATIONS☜

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The Publisher of the National Atlas has determined to extend the plan on which this periodical was originally founded, and in so doing to add attractions to the work, which will enable it to take a higher rank in public estimation.

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ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS.

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BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post.
BY WILLIAM A. BUDD,
Stock Exchange Broker, No. 32 South Third Street.

Prices on Notes of and over Five Dollars.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1837.

	Per cent dis.
Banks in MAINE,	½
Except Bath bank, Castine, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebunk, Passamaquody, and Wiscasset,	no sale
N. HAMPSHIRE,	½
VERMONT,	do
Except St. Albans,	[illegible]
MASSACHUSETTS,	½
Except Berkshire bank, Farmers bank, Belchertown,	[illegible]
Farmers bank Boston	fraud
[illegible] bank,	unc.
Exeter bank, Salem,	unc.
Ocean bank, Nantucket	do
Sutton bank,	do
RHODE ISLAND	½
Except Burrilville bank, Farm. Ex. bk Glocester, Farm. and Mechanics bk. Pawtucket,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
CONNECTICUT,	[illegible]
Except Derby bank & Eagle bank, N. H.	no sale
NEW YORK.	
New York city	par
Except Franklin bank,	unc.
J. Barker's notes	do
Franklin Man. co.	[illegible]
Marine Man. co.	[illegible]
Agency & Exchange bk	[illegible]
Chartered banks,	do.
Commercial bank,	do.
Mer. & Mech's Ex. co.	do.
Country banks,	par
[illegible]	broken
Clinton Man. co.	fraud
Delaware co. bk.	do
Exch. bk Poughkeepsie,	do
Potsdam Man. co.	do
NEW JERSEY.	
State bank at Camden,	par
Cumberland at Bridgeton,	do
Mount Holly,	do
Trenton banking co.	do
Mech's & Manuf's bank,	do
Princeton bank	[illegible]
Salem banking co.	par
Hackensack,	[illegible]
Bk of Brunswick,	brok.
All other banks	[illegible]
Except New Hope,	par a ¼
Franklin bank, J. C. Hoboken Banking & Gr. Co. Jersey City bank, Monmouth bank, N. J. man. co. Protection & Lombard, Salem and Phil. man. co. State bank at Trenton.	[illegible]
Far & Mech bk. N. Brunswick	[illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks,	par
Germantown,	do
Del. co. at Chester,	do
Chester co. at W. Chester	do
Montgomery co.	do
Farm. bank Bucks co.	do
Do. Reading	do
Easton, Northampton,	do
Lancaster, Lebanon,	do
Harrisburg,	[illegible]
Carlisle,	[illegible]
Columbia Bridge,	par
Northumberland,	par
Miners' bk. at Pottsville	do
Wyoming bk. Wilkesbarre	do
Pittsburg,	[illegible]
Exchange Bank,	par
York,	1
Gettysburg,	1
Chambersburg,	1
Towanda,	[illegible]
Brownsville,	[illegible]
Erie,	[illegible]
Greensburg,	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]
Other brok bks various pr's	
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware,	par
Farmers' bank	par
Wilmington and Bran.	par
Smyrna	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks,	[illegible]
J J Cohen, jr & Bro bk.	[illegible]
Easton,	1
Fredericktown,	1
Hagerstown,	1
Westminster,	1
Susquehanna Bridge,	brok
Salisbury,	brok.
Broken banks, various prices	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Bank of Metropolis,	par
Bank of Washington,	1
Patriotic Bank,	1
Georgetown,	do.
Except bank of Columb	[illegible]
Farm. & Mech's bank,	1
Alexandria,	do
Except bk of Alexand'a,	brok
Mechanics Bank	broken
Franklin bank	[illegible]
Merchants do.	no sale
VIRGINIA.	
Bk of Va. & branches,	[illegible]
Farmers' bk & branch,	[illegible]
Valley bk. & branches,	[illegible]
Va. br. at Romney,	[illegible]
Wheeling,	[illegible]
Broken banks,	no sale
NORTH CAROLINA.	
State bk. and branches,	[illegible]
Cape Fear,	do
Newbern,	do
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Charleston banks,	[illegible]
Com. bk. Columbia,	[illegible]
GEORGIA.	
State bk. and branches,	[illegible]
Savannah banks,	[illegible]
Augusta,	[illegible]
Merch. & Plant's	[illegible]
Darien & brs.	[illegible]
Central bk at Milledgeville,	[illegible]
Columbus bks	[illegible]
[illegible] bank,	[illegible]
Macon	[illegible]
Augusta Insurance Co.	[illegible]
OHIO.	
Com. bk Cincinnati,	[illegible]
Circleville,	do
Marietta,	do
Farm & Mech bk Steubenville,	do
Bank of Colum.	do
Lancaster,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
St Clairsville,	do
Western Reserve,	do.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Zanesville,	[illegible]
Muskingum,	do.
Broken banks,	var. prices
KENTUCKY.	
Bk of Louisville	5
Bk of Ken. & branches,	do
Commonwealth,	[illegible]
TENNESSEE.	
Union Bank,	15
State bk. and branches,	do
Yeatman, Woods & Co	[illegible]
Broken banks,	var. prices
ALABAMA.	
Mobile,	15
State bk. at Cahawba,	do
Do. at Tuscaloosa,	do
Bk & Merch. Huntsville	brk.
Tombeckbe, St. Stevens,	do.
MISSISSIPPI & LOUISIANA.	
State bank at Natchez,	20
Planters bk Montecello,	unc
New Orleans,	10
FLORIDA.	
Bank of Florida, Tal.	unc
Do. West do. Marianna,	unc
INDIANA, ILLINOIS, AND MISSOURI.	
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of Michigan, Det.	[illegible]
Farm. & Mech. bk do.	do
Detroit bank,	broke
Bank of Monroe,	do
Bank of Washington,	do
CANADA, &c.	
Quebec bank	5
Bank of Montreal,	do
Bank of Canada at do	do
Bk of U. Canada at York	do
Unchartered do. at Kingston	broken

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 60 days	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Sovereigns	[illegible]
Guineas	[illegible]
Napoleons	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducats	[illegible]
Ten guilder pieces	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Portuguese and eight [illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold	[illegible]
do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish Dollars	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
German crowns	[illegible]
French [illegible]	[illegible]
do half do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Old do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Saturday Evening Post.

AUGUST 26, 1837.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"A. W. C." is received.

"A Tale of the South Carolina War" has been accepted.

"Sappho" will appear soon. We must apologise to the fair author for a slight alteration.

"Vernon," is received and will meet attention.

"P." will favor us with his name. His lines are pretty and imaginative.

"Virgil" we are obliged to decline.

"Giovanni," is under consideration.

Fire.—A fire broke out in the forenoon of Tuesday in the roof of a dwelling, situated on the north side of Filbert above Ninth street, occupied by Mrs. Hess.—The firemen repaired promptly to the place, and extinguished the flames after the roof was considerably injured. The furniture, of course, suffered from the quantity of water necessarily applied to prevent the fire from communicating with the adjoining buildings.

We observed that the house was insured, but do not know that the furniture was.

A Fatal and Frightful Accident.—Mr. Charles Kuhn, a youth of great promise, lost his life on Monday last, under the following painful circumstances. He had just returned, as we hear, from a University in Maryland, and was spending the vacation at home. Among other sports, he relished that of gunning, and had been out on Monday on an excursion of the kind. In debarking in a small boat, (whether on the Schuylkill or Delaware, we have not learned,) the lock of his gun caught the thwart of the boat, as it is called, and the deadly weapon was discharged directly through his lungs. He lingered in life for a mere instant, and fell bleeding and dead on the shore.

Incident at the Regatta.—At the conclusion of the regatta at Poughkeepsie, and when the prize had been awarded to the Brooklyn, the purse, containing one hundred dollars, was delivered over to Mr. Roberts, her coxswain, who as usual in such cases, attached it to the button hole of his roundabout, as an emblem of victory. One of the rowers took him aside and observed that he thought it was in too tempting a place to remain there long in such a throng of company. The money was accordingly pocketed, and the purse allowed to retain its place. The caution was a prudent one, for in five minutes after it was a prey to one of the light fingered tribe.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

From the New York Papers of Tuesday.

Distressing Accident.—Yesterday morning, as John Leaycraft, the foreman of the press-room of the Courier & Enquirer, incautiously attempted to remove some obstruction in the press whilst it was going at full speed under a pressure of steam, by some means or other his hand was caught in the machinery and shockingly mangled. He was taken home, when it was found necessary to amputate three of his fingers which were hanging by ligaments. His thumb is also very much torn, but it is hoped will be saved.

Last night a one hundred dollar note on the Commercial Bank, which had been placed in the window of the Exchange Office, 100 Chatham street, was, by one of the tricks very common in London, carried off. The putty had been scraped away from one of the panes of glass, and a thin wire introduced, by which the note was drawn into the hands of some expert rogue.

Two Editors hold of the same stick—but at opposite ends.—The New York Times and the Commercial are at direct odds in regard to the practice of employing pretty girls to attend stores, for the purpose of attracting custom. The Times says such a practice should be scouted by every high-minded father and virtuous wife and daughter.

The Commercial, on the other hand, thinks it is right and desirable that young women be employed to stand behind counters, instead of great bulking young fellows, who would be much more in place in hoeing and digging, and ploughing on their fathers' farms.—The Commercial would have all the hired assistants to be women, even to the book-keepers; and only recommends that the proprietors of the shop have a heavy foot and a stout boot, to kick out the puppies who should offer impertinence, either in word, look, or action.

The New York Express says—

The Toronto, which sailed for London, took out in specie $365,000. The ship Tennessee, which arrived from Liverpool, brought 600 sovereigns for the purpose of being invested. The Gazette remarking the amount of specie remitted by the packets says, it must be born in mind that a considerable amount has been shipped for the *fall trade.* The Gazette says, that much more will follow in the succeeding packets for the same purpose, and that in the present dubious and unsettled state of affairs our importers are reluctant to purchase exchange, even when based on that, which in ordinary times would appear to be undoubted security.

There was another brutal exhibition in the way of prize-fighting. Deaf Burke and O'Connell fought near Throg's Neck for a bet of two to one in hundreds. The fight was a mere joke it is said. After the third round O'Connell could not stand alone, but dropped when his second left him at the scratch. He revived, however, and would not give in until the ninth round, though Burke advised him to retire, refusing to strike him after the third; once only pushing him over with the open hand. He seemed recovering in the eighth and ninth rounds, and to end the matter Burke gave him right and left severely, when he went down and yielded. Burke had not a mark, and appeared, we presume, as he was engaged to do, on the stage of the Franklin. Cannot our officers prevent these shameful violations of law and order.—*N. Y. Times.*

Shocking Accident.—Mr. Lyman B. Searl of Southampton came to his death, last week, in a most shocking manner. On Friday afternoon he was engaged in grinding bark. He attempted to adjust something about the hopper, with his left hand, which he thrust out quickly, and it passed by the hopper and caught in the cogs of the cracker. His arm was drawn in and crushed to pumace up to his body, when the resistance was so great as to stop the mill, which was carried by quite a large over-shot water wheel. His brother was near by, who soon came to him. He asked Mr. Searl how he could relieve him. He told him to shut off the water and turn back the wheel with a lever. He shut the gate, but could not move the wheel. He then gave the alarm, and their father came from the house, about sixty rods distant; they both were able to roll back the wheel and they heard the sufferer fall on the floor as his arm was released. He had been in this terrible situation, probably about half an hour. When they came to him he was holding the crushed arm in his right hand, and remarked that he was broken all to pieces and was a dead man. He lingered till Saturday morning and expired. He was between thirty and forty years old, and unmarried.—*Herald.*

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.

A duel between a Mr. Price and Hassan, the first a blacksmith, the second a ship carpenter, both residing at McDonoughville, opposite this city, was fought at the Bay of St. Louis, on Monday evening. Hassan received the ball of his antagonist in his right side; it passed through to his left. He was brought over to this city in the steamer Merchant and expired Thursday evening, shortly after his arrival.

We heard from persons who were on the ground, some curious anecdotes of this affair of honor, one of which was, that the seconds of the deceased were drunk! Pretty gentlemen of honor, truly.

Our city continues so "*dreadfully healthy,*" that the only *complaint* we hear of, is from the doctors themselves, for want of something to do.—*True American.*

The various watering places in Virginia appear to have their full compliment of visiters. The Lewisburg Republican says—

Since our last report of the company at the various Springs, the increase has been immense. At the White Sulphur, we understand there are upwards of 400; at the Blue Sulphur, over 100; at the Salt, 150; at the Red, 240; and at the Sweet Springs, upwards of 60. Among the distinguished persons at the White are James Barbour, formerly Governor of Virginia; Mr. Preston, U. S. Senator from South Carolina; Judge P. P. Barbour, Judge Ellis of Mississippi, Gen. Arbuckle, &c. We learn that there is yet on the road, wending their way to our Springs, a large company.

A Tub to a Whale.—A GOOD JOKE.—The following significant paragraph (which has no sort of connection with the election for Congress which is to come off *at Rhode Island*) is copied from the Government paper of *Saturday night last:*

"*The Big Ship.*—We learn from the Newport Republican that the United States line-of-battle ship Pennsylvania, recently launched at Philadelphia, before she proceeds to sea, will be ordered to Newport, to take in her armament. This is said to be on account of the superior depth of water in that harbor." !!!

Uncle Sam Turned Pedlar.—It is stated in the Wisconsin Democrat, that the United States Government, not being able to procure a few thousand dollars of specie, or from some other cause, has determined to pay its honest debts to the Menomonee Indians in that vicinity—in what? in trinkets and calicoes, and this, too, in opposition to express treaty stipulations. Several bales of goods, marked "U. S." from Suydam, Jackson & Co. New York, have already arrived, and we understand that a steamboat has been chartered expressly for the purpose of bringing out to the north-western Indians, their annuities, in this novel kind of currency.

With this new movement on the part of Uncle Sam, the merchants of Wisconsin appear to be greatly dissatisfied. They had provided themselves with large quantities of goods suitable for the Indian market; and now to have all that trade monopolized by Uncle Sam, is more than they are willing to put up with. Accordingly a meeting had been called of the merchants of Green Bay, to take the matter into consideration, and freely express their sentiments thereon.

Strange Phenomenon.—The following from the Findlay (Hancock county, Ohio,) Courier, of August 3d, is certainly the most remarkable phenomenon we remember ever having read of. The country, for miles round, presents nearly a dead level.

"On Saturday, the 29th ult. Mr. Richard Wade, Jr. was engaged in digging a well on his premises, about four miles south of Findlay; after having dug down something like 18 feet, the appearance of water was evident. Mr. Wade being anxious to obtain water, seized a crowbar, which was standing near, and made several strokes near the centre of the well, whereon the water gushed forth in vivid torrents. Had not Mr. Wade been extremely active in attempting to escape, he would have perished almost instantly. At the time of the water gushing forth, a continued roar ensued, similar to a clap of thunder, which shook the earth violently for several hours. By an application of a fire brand to the water, it took fire and burnt like alcohol; the blaze struck five feet above the surface of the well, and at the same time burning the puncheons which lay on the top of the well. The water still continues to boil."

A horrible case of destitution, suffering and death, from *drunkenness*, occurred a few weeks ago about eight miles from Geneva, in a town, the name of which I do not recollect—and although I was unable to obtain names of individuals, you may rely on the account as strictly true. A labouring man, very poor, whose wife was about lying in, went for a physician to attend her. The doctor lived some miles off, and the husband, while on his way, *got drunk*, and neglected his errand. Meantime, the wife remained with two children, the eldest little more than three years old. During her husband's absence she gave birth to a son, but horrible to relate, there being no other house nor person nearer than two miles, and her own being destitute of provisions of every kind, the mother and her three babes perished of starvation before the drunken brute of a husband returned! He was absent from the house more than a week!—*Bal. Sun.*

White Pine Timber.—The Oneida Whig, in speaking of the value of white pine forests, states a circumstance of which we were not previously aware. That paper alleges that there are but three States in the Union in which this description of timber grows to any great extent, to wit, New York, Pennsylvania and Maine. The last mentioned of these, Maine, not being able to furnish more than is required by the New England States, the consequence is that the rest of the Union must look to the two former for this very valuable description of wood. During the last year the quantity required was six hundred and fifty millions of square feet, to furnish which sixty five thousand acres of land were cleared. Taking this as an average, if there be seven hundred thousand acres on which this wood grows, it will only take twelve or fifteen years without allowing for increase to use up the supply of this article. When it is considered that this description of growth is always succeeded by a different species of tree, the facts above stated are of importance, and show the necessity of economy in the use of a material the want of which for building purposes will be severely felt.

"The squires, in scorn, will fly the house
For better game, and look for grouse."

We had rare sport in bagging grouse the other day. It was "our first appearance" in that character in the '*Purchase*,' and the "chance was right smart" to do a good days' work, and it was done. A couple of friends, first rate shots, proposed a hunt, and liking the opportunity, for we know their skill, we got our "fixens" and off we hied to the prairie, and the way that the feathers flew was "a caution." The sport was "perpendicular"—straight up and down. In about six brief hours, that flew faster "than chickens," we bagged 36 grouse and a half a dozen of partridges—the little *varmints* we killed in compliment, or justice, as you please, to the never failing fidelity of the dog—"the trustiest of his kind." Thirty-six well grown, fine, fat, pinnated grouse! Think of that, Mr. Brooke!—In very troth,

"With slaughtering guns the unwearied fowler roved."—*Wiscon Gaz.*

Famine at Aux Cayes.—The Baltimore American of Saturday, contains the following unpleasant intelligence from Aux Cayes.

We have been politely favored with the perusal of letters from Aux Cayes, to the 15th July, from which we learn that the inhabitants were at that time suffering severely for the want of provisions, and had been previously reduced almost to a state of starvation. A severe drought prevailed in the Arrondissement of Aux Cayes, from October last until about the middle of May, when a little rain fell.—During the above period the fields in the Arrondissement presented the appearance of having been visited by a devouring fire. Such vegetation as escaped the drought, and on which cattle usually fed, was greedily devoured by the inhabitants. The people were almost driven to despair when a few barrels of flour from Port au Prince reached the town, and were sold at $30 to $32 per barrel. On the 20th June there was not a barrel of flour in the whole city, and the inhabitants were again suffering severely, when two French vessels arrived with succour. The parched plains have since begun to assume their accustomed verdure, and it is hoped that the effects of the drought will entirely disappear in August or September.

One of the letters says:—"You can form no idea of our suffering when you know that plantains are worth $2 and $3 per bunch, and small potatoes six cents each. The Spanish money system of the government and a relaxation of agriculture is the cause of our distress. Happy are those that can get themselves out of the country."

RIOT AT ST. LOUIS.

In consequence of the excitement produced at this place on the 9th inst. from a contested election for a Major General of Militia, after the supper given on the occasion, a person habited as a sailor, in dispute on the subject drew a knife in so menacing a manner, that he was knocked down. The individual knocked down, then went down to the landing, and returned with a band of the lowest class of steamboat characters, when they commenced an attack on the house, broke the windows, struck a woman who was inside with one of the rocks, discharged fire arms, and threw the whole neighborhood into alarm—a bullet passed through one of the windows, and it was said from the street—they then retreated towards the river, it was supposed, for further reinforcements, and it was thought advisable to send for the Mayor; upon his arrival the affair appeared to be so serious, that he sent orders to Captain Easton, of the Grays, and Captain Hill of the Marions, to bring as many of their companies as could be immediately mustered. A later account in the Bulletin states that quiet had been restored.

Sea Serpent in the Tensas.—We learn that three gentlemen, who are well known in this city, (and whose names we have,) saw, four or five days since, a water snake of huge length and size, in the Tensas, about twelve miles from this city, answering all the descriptions heretofore given of the Yankee sea serpent. To some of these gentlemen he appeared to be sixty feet in length, while one thought him to be as much as ninety. He had the snaky, tumbling, muscular motion, as he passed along which has been so often described, showing, at the same instant, many elevations of his body above the water, while the corresponding depressions were plainly visible beneath, so that no possibility could exist of the contiguous line being formed by the gar-fish following each other.

Such a distinguished visiter in Louisiana—so near to us, too—will excite some attention, and will doubtless be seen again. We should dislike to meet him face to face in that narrow river, with no other protection than a canoe, which he could doubtless both outrun and overturn with the greatest ease.—*Miss. Free Trader.*

Sad Accident.—We learn that on Tuesday two Irish laborers were killed on the Wilmington and Andover Rail Road. They were proceeding with a train of dirt cars, when the cars having attained an unusual degree of velocity, one of them stepped before the front car, *and attempted to stop it*, by his physical strength. He was immediately thrown down, and the wheels passed over him, dividing the body longitudinally. The other seeing the situation of his comrade, jumped off to render assistance—and shared his fate.

JACKSON vs. JACKSON.

Our "*late venerated Chief Magistrate,*" in his Message to Congress, after he had taken the "responsibility" of removing the Deposites, was graciously pleased to say that—

"The State Banks selected are all institutions of high character and undoubted strength, and under the management and control of men of unquestionable probity and intelligence."

In his recent letter to the Globe, "*our late venerated Chief Magistrate,*" in speaking of the State Banks which he assured Congress were "*Institutions of high character and undoubted strength,*" utters the following anathema:—

"The memory of the world never has recorded such BASE TREACHERY AND PERFIDY *as has been committed by the* DEPOSITE BANKS *against the government, and purely with the* view of gratifying Biddle and the Barings, and by the suspension of specie payment, degrade, embarrass, and RUIN IF THEY COULD, THEIR OWN COUNTRY, for the selfish view of making large profits by throwing out millions of depreciated paper upon the people—selling their specie at large premiums, and buying up their own paper at discounts of from 25 to 30 per cent."

DARIEN, AUGUST 11.

SHIPWRECK—FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

A friend has favoured us with the following: The seaman, Mr. Cote, is in this city at present, and substantiates the account.

St. Simon, Aug. 9.—A sailor by the name of Abraham Cote, who says that he is, as he believes, the only survivor of the St. Augustine packet schr. E. S. Mill, of 90 tons burthen, bound to Charleston, and upset off Jekyl Island in 7 fathoms water, and all perished but himself. This melancholy disaster occurred during the gale on Sunday, 6th inst. about 11 o'clock in the morning. There were on board fifteen in all, among whom were one white woman and two blacks, all drowned in the cabin. Mr. Cote reached the middle of Jekyl Island about an hour after sunset on a spar. The last he saw of the wreck, it was bottom up, and the captain, mate, and two black seamen were on her bottom, and two other men in the boat, which was full of water. Soon after the boat passed by him with nobody in it. There was a schr. in sight when she upset, and run down upon her, but as he believes saved none of the crew. They were like himself, floating about, that is, those not already drowned. It was too rough to keep a boat on the top of the waves. He remained on Jekyl Island all night, not knowing that the Island was inhabited, and seeing the Light House, he came to the north end of it, and finding a plank, launched himself upon the sound, and with a paddle he found on the bank, paddled himself across, taking the last of the flood tide, and landed near Mr. King's.

Several fragments of the wreck have come ashore along the beach, together with the foremast, broke below the cap. The schr. was in ballast, two days from St. Augustine, and commanded by Capt. Eellman.

The crops have suffered much by the late gale; that, with the severe drought, will make our crops short. The poor fellow came ashore naked, having torn his clothes off while afloat, that the surges might not have so much hold of him, and thinks that is what saved him. T. B. King, Esq. and his overseer, Mr. Redding, clothed and treated him with great kindness.—*Telegraph.* JOHN GOULD.

We learn that one of the passengers was a clergyman from Charleston.

DIVIDEND DAY AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The author of the Great Metropolis, a highly popular work recently published in London, has in a second edition, furnished the following agreeable sketch of the appearance of that establishment, on the first day on which the half-yearly dividends are payable.

All the apartments for the various kinds of stock, and the passages leading from one part of the establishment to another, are crowded with persons of both sexes, and of all classes.—One may, on such occasions, philosophise to some advantage on human nature. A large proportion of those who draw their dividends on the first day on which they are payable, are persons who live up to their incomes, if not above them, and who choose rather to get into debt than to touch their stock. There are others who are misers, and whose sole delight consists in adding one sum to another. Such persons usually make a point of drawing their money, the moment it becomes due, their eyes feast on the very sight of gold. Then see the diversity of characters, and the varied circumstances of those who have money in the funds. You may, on dividend day, see persons receiving their interest in large sums, for whose entire wardrobe you would not give a sixpence, and whom, had you met them outside, your first impulse, if you have any feeling of compassion in your bosom, would have been to give them a few pence to preserve them, as you would have fancied, from absolute starvation. Who would believe it, yet such is the fact that among those who have large sums—in some cases two or three thousand pounds—in the funds, are the sweepers of the crossings in our leading London thoroughfares? The circumstances of a black man, who for many years swept the crossing at Fleet street end of New Bridge street, having at his death left a large sum of money to one of the late Alderman Waithman's daughters, because she had been in the habit of giving him something every time she passed—is well known to many. A more recent case of the money-accumulating propensities of these crossing-sweeps, occurred a few months ago. If a paragraph which appeared in most of the public journals was to be credited, the old man who swept the crossing for the previous twenty-five years at the Scotland-yard part of the Whitehall left behind 1,600*l*. Let not the mention of these two cases of rich sweepers of the crossings, have the effect of leading any one to the conclusion that all these gentry must have saved money. Perhaps nineteen out of twenty of them barely contrive to live from hand to mouth. I only allude to these instances as being opposite illustrations of my position, that on dividend day, you will see at the Bank of England, drawing the interest of large sums, persons generally supposed to be in the most indigent circumstances.

ROYAL SCANDAL.

The New York Commercial translates from the *Cronique de Paris* a portion of a letter written by the London correspondent of that journal, which attempts to explain the circumstance so freely commented on the London Times—the neglect of the Princess Victoria and her mother to visit the late king in his illness, or even to send a message of inquiry. The following is an extract:

At the coronation of William IV. the Duchess of Kent was subjected to a gross and offensive neglect, to use no harsher term—no places were provided for herself and her daughter, the Princess Victoria, as spectators of the ceremony; and this insult has been aggravated by the insolent conduct exhibited toward her on several occasions, by the illegitimate children of the late king. These persons have taken pains to insult the Duchess—and recently their impertinence has been carried to the length even of not rising when she has entered the presence of the king their father. The Duchess, justly offended at this breach, not only of etiquette, but of consideration due to her sex, remonstrated, but in vain, against a repetition of the affront; and although his majesty was applied to, on her behalf, his blind attachment to his children prevailed over his sense of duty and his gentlemanly feeling, and her complaint was unheeded. It is to be observed, however, that his majesty was always closely attended during his illness, by his illegitimate family, and by appearing at Windsor the Duchess and her daughter would have but exposed themselves to some new form of insult from these persons, and possibly to solicitations from the dying man, stimulated by the insatiable cupidity of his offspring, with which it would be neither agreeable to the young Queen, nor satisfactory to the nation, to comply. It is to these causes that the friends of the Duchess ascribe her conduct in the circumstances, and they do not hesitate to maintain that she was well advised in every particular. I ought perhaps to say that the universal feeling is one of gratulation, at the down-fall of this Fitz Clarence *clique*—with the single exception of the Earl of Munster, a set of profligates, whose rapacity and extravagance it was impossible to satisfy. They have given a world of trouble and sorrow to their poor old father, and not a little vexation and annoyance to his royal consort. One of them is a clergyman, and holds a living in the diocese of Exeter, worth at least 2000 per annum. It is not long since his diocesan was compelled, by his shameful irregularities, to subject him to spiritual censure—for he had the effrontery to make the circuit of the diocese, with a train of seven carriages, horses, hounds, &c. with his avowed mistress riding at his side, and a set of notorious profligates for companions."

Launch.—The new Ice Boat built by authority of the City Councils, and under the superintendance of Captain Falcake was launched on Saturday afternoon, from the yard of Messrs. Vandusen and Bierly, ship builders. This noble steamer is 115 feet long and of 500 tons burthen, and her engines are the largest employed on the Delaware. She glided off her stocks in magnificent style, in the presence and amid the acclamations of a large concourse of persons.

A Counterfeiter at Large.—The Baltimore Chronicle states that Col. Ashley, the notorious counterfeiter, who was recently arrested in Portage county, (Ohio,) has obtained bail in the sum of $15,000, and is now at large. The Cleveland Gazette says: "No one believes that he will appear for trial, but it is supposed he can afford to indemnify his bail from the profits of his career. This man is believed to be the grand master of a fraternity of counterfeiters in all parts of the Union."

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Charles J. Ingersoll declines being the Van Buren candidate for the Senate in the county.

The Miami canal is now in complete operation from Cincinnati to Piqua, 100 miles.

The keel of one of the steam ships which is intended to ply across the Atlantic, has been laid in England. It is 215 feet long, and the vessel is to be 1300 tons.

They talk of giving Meunier, the attempted assasin of Louis Phillipe, a coat of tar and feathers on his arrival at New Orleans, as a testimony of respect.

The Skowhegan Sentinel says the farmers are more scared than hurt about the Weevil. On examination of several fields, but few insects could be found that could be called Weevil.

The editor of the Trumansburg Advertiser protests against carrying babies to church—says they are a crying evil.

Silk Goods.—The amount of silk goods imported into the United States in 1825, was $10,471,527; in 1836, $22,079,002.

The amount of Broad Cloths imported into the United States in 1825, was $5,374,509. In 1836, it was $8,926,282.

Sugar.—The quantity of sugar imported into the United States in 1825, was 64,480,041 lbs.; in 1836, 181,243,547 lbs.

Coffee.—The amount of coffee imported into the United States in 1825, was $5,150,028; in 1836, $9,653,053!—*Phil. Inq.*

There is to be a United States Marine Hospital built at the port of New Orleans. The Collector has issued proposals.

The Queen Dowager of England has an allowance of nearly $500,000 per annum, and Marlborough house to reside in. She is said to be consumptive.

Willis has bought him a farm on the Susquehannah, and taken to turnips and potatoes—calves and young goslings.

A "Society for the melioration of families without newspapers" is talked of.

A man in Dublin has been obliged to pay $12,000 for a breach of promise of marriage.

During three years of the reign of the late King of England, it is said there was not a single execution in Great Britain.

The Rhode Island Election will take place on Tuesday next.

Barlow, the phrenologist, takes casts of the face, whiskers and all by a new method of his own invention.

An English paper mentions that a mushroom, measuring twenty-four inches round the stalk was produced at Stapleton a short time since.

Thirty thousand pieces of cedar timber are said to have been recently shipped from Bangor, to make a railroad in the Island of Cuba.

314,153 persons have been killed in 2,144 engagements between the Christians and Carlists, since 1833.

Flour in Cincinati is quoted at $5,75.

Protests without number are coming down from Upper Canada to our merchants here. The Upper Province seems to be literally bankrupt.—*Montreal Vind.*

Arkansas.—The Governor of Arkansas has ordered a meeting of the General Assembly of that state on the first Monday of November next.

A new paper has been established in St. Louis, entitled The Loafer.

Important, if True.—Late advices from Rhode Island inform us that an enterprising individual in the town of Bristol has set up a *soda fountain!!!*

The Corporation of this city have resolved to throw a quantity of artificial sharks off the Battery to prevent the folks from bathing there. A good idea.—*N. Y. World.*

A large bell, made at Boston, has arrived at Kalamazoo, Michigan, for the Presbyterian meeting house of that place.

Not the only Boston Bell (e.) which has left home for the chance of a *ring* in the "far west."

There is an apple tree in the possession of a gentleman in the Parish of Cheddar, (Eng.) the fruit of which is, when cut, one half sweet, the other acid.

There are two persons in prison at Nashville, charged with a robbery of the mail, one of whom is a youth only 13 or 14 years of age.

Cholera has made its re-appearance at Mecca. A tenth of the Pilgrims had died, and two Egyptian Regiments been broken up.

Clayton is the first person who ever inflated a balloon with carbonated hydrogen or common coal gas.

A traveller warmly extolling the beauties of Italian scenery, a punning *gourmand* declared that the finest geographical arrangement in the world, was that by which the *Hungery* nation was placed contiguous to *Turkey.*

Clean Lips.—The cultivation of white huckleberries is strongly recommended "down east" to keep the mouth clean.

The Hon. John P. King, United States Senator from Georgia, is now in this city, awaiting the time for the extra session of Congress.

Up to the 30th June, upwards of 12,000 bales of cotton, shipped by Mr. Biddle, had reached the port of Liverpool.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has for the first time just been translated into the Irish language, and is now in course of publication.—*Dublin Journal.*

A nest of woodcocks was discovered the other day in Derbyshire, the first instance on record of these birds breeding in England.—*Atlas.*

The King's funeral took place on the 8th, agreeably to appointment. The ceremonies were similar to those adopted at the funeral of George the 4th.

The dissolution of Parliament was expected to take place on the 18th or 19th of July.

A new coinage was speedily to be issued, bearing the likeness of Queen Victoria.

Forty of the prisoners confined in the penitentiary at Alton, Illinois, made their escape on the 28th. Two of them were retaken, and the others, at the last dates, were still at large.

The Loco-focos in England have invented a new term of reproach for the mercantile interest. They call it the *shopocracy.*

The whole distance from London to Liverpool is now accomplished in twelve hours, by mail and rail road.

Look out for bills on the Oxford Bank—the knowing ones say they are entirely worthless.

Paganini is at Paris, and was present on the evening of July 4th, at the performance of Stradella at the Great Opera. Being therefore recovered, it is to be presumed and hoped he will embark speedily for America.

There are now three Queens of England: namely, Victoria, the Queen Regnante, Louisa the queen mother, and Adelaide, the queen dowager. The two latter queens by courtesy.

A large and beautiful brig, called the "Rocky Mountains," was launched a fortnight since at Green Bay.

Population of New South Wales.—By a census recently taken, the population of New South Wales is 70,000; of these, 55,000 are free, 21,000 convicts.

Curious Fact.—Nothing frightens an Elephant quicker than the bleating of a goat.

Bowdoin College, Maine, has this year 41 in its graduating class, the largest it has ever had.

Dr. Channing has a work in press on Texas.

A Saline spring has been discovered on the Maple river in Michigan, which produces abundance of excellent salt.

They call Clayton "the Columbus of the skies," at the West.

Cork screws have sunk more people than cork jackets will ever save.

At Erie, New York, a Mineral Spring has been discovered, having all the medicinal virtues of the Saratoga Water.

Egypt.—The Plague continues its ravages chiefly among the workmen in the Arsenal, or on board the ship of war at Alexandria.

Steamboat Music.—The Steamer Monroe on Lake Erie, has the luxury of a superb Band of Music, for the recreation of the passengers.—Exquisite arrangement.

The invalid soldiers of the Florida service, are to go to Old Point Comfort for better accommodation.

Small Pox at Detroit.—A number of cases of this loathsome disease have occurred lately at Detroit. A writer in the Daily Advertiser, very properly calls for the adoption of regulations to prevent its spreading.

Spring Wheat.—Spring wheat has been harvested in Pennsylvania, which is as large and well filled as any fall wheat—it was sown the 4th April. The seed was obtained from Europe.

The everlasting Dr. Scudder has lately cured squinting, by cutting some of the fibres of the muscle holding the eye obliquely; the antagonist muscle bringing the eye immediately to its proper line.

A correspondent of the Ohio Register has seen a man seven feet and a half high, and the editor of the Lowell Courier has seen a cucumber seven feet and a half long. We should like to see them together.

At a shooting match lately at Shell Point, near Tallahassee, Florida, a dispute arose in the company which occasioned a resort to pistols, knives, &c. Eight were seriously wounded, and two have since died.

Black Hawk, Wah-comme, and other "gentlemen of distinction," are now on a visit to St. Louis.

The annual commencement of Brown University will take place at Providence, R. I. on the 6th September.

Sop in the Pan.—It is supposed that Blair, of the Globe, has received $300,000 of the people's money for printing. A fair reward for his invaluable services.—*Star.*

The Bank of Missouri commenced operations on the 2d inst.—no notes under $20 issued. A friend writes it has discounted liberally, and hopes were entertained that it would do much to relieve the distress of that section of country.

The leaves of the lettuce, rose, bramble, dandelion, hop and fig, will keep silk worms alive, though they will not enable them to produce silk.

A new frigate, to be called the CONGRESS, has just been laid down at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. She is to supply the place of the old frigate of that name, now condemned, which was built at Portsmouth about thirty-eight years ago. The length of the keel of the new frigate is 160 feet.

Blue Lights.—The Boston Mercantile Journal states that light houses are of very little service, in finding the port of Boston in a foggy or rainy night; and suggests that it would be more advantageous to show a blue light, or let off a sky-rocket every hour or half hour.

A court of inquiry was to be convened at Athens, (Tenn.) on the 25th instant, to examine into the transactions of Brigadier General J. E. Wool, and others under his command, in reference to his and their conduct in the Cherokee country.

On Saturday night, an inquest was held in Travers' Court, Moyamensing, on the body of a woman named Anne Davis, about 30 years of age. Verdict of the jury, that she came to her death by falling down stairs, while in a state of intoxication.

A sweep was brought the other day to a police office, who rejoiced in the style and title of "Horatio Montague Burgoyne;" and since then a tripe seller has figured in the Insolvent Court, with all his blushing honours thick upon him, of "Narcissus Moorhead Pinch."

At the commencement of Hamilton College the degree of LL. D. was conferred on the Hon. Samuel Nelson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, and Hon. Samuel Beardsley, Att'y General N. Y.

What for?—*Trans.*

Important if True.—Miss Martineau says she could not find a tender piece of meat in Boston.

Miss Martineau was certainly much to be pitied. The loss of teeth, in people of advanced life, which, in their younger days—when their *dental* appointments were more perfect—was considered sufficiently tender.

A Valuable Discovery.—A quarry of superior tri-colored Marble was discovered a few days since on the land of Mr. Ainsley, about six miles above Boonville, in the vicinity of the Missouri river. It is of a dark bluish purple complexion, and is susceptible of the finest polish.

The Captive Liberated.—Mr. Greely, the gentleman recently imprisoned somewhere in New Brunswick, by order of Sir John Harvey, governor of that province, has been released by the same authority, and on the 12th inst. had arrived at Bangor.

Silk Culture.—We learn from the Erie Observer, that the cultivation of silk has been commenced in that region. From experiments there made, the Chinese Mulberry is preferred to other species, as being better calculated to withstand the severity of our seasons.—*Buffalo Adv.*

The body of Henry Jenks drowned in the Niagara River, was found last week at the ferry below the falls. It discovered few bruises, notwithstanding it had been precipitated over that tremendous precipice.

Samuel Straine, of Ohio, a native of South Carolina, is the father of thirteen sons and nine daughters, all of whom are now living. He was a soldier of the Revolution and receives a pension.

There's a large proprietor of Indian lands on the head waters of the Mississippi, now in New York, who wears a beautiful stock worked in beads and porcupine quills, which was presented to him by the daughter of the betrothed king, Black Hawk.

The New York packets of the 1st, 8th, 10th, and 16th instant, have, it is said, carried out two million one hundred thousand dollars in specie. It is estimated that upwards of six millions have been exported since the suspension.

We are assured by a correspondent that Beach Trees are never struck by lightning!

Who said they were? and who can prove that they are not? Did any body ever hear of a maple-tree being struck by lightning?

Old Prices.—In the year 1719 three of the lots on which the Astor House now stands, were bought at $250 each, and a few years earlier any of the land above the Park might have been bought at about $300 per acre.—*N. Y. Post.*

Exploring Expedition.—Commodore Jones directs all his officers to be present at Norfolk by the 25th. The vessels will come round, it is believed, in a few days to New York, where they take on board the scientific corps and instruments.

One thousand seven hundred steam engines, of the total power of 22,500 horses, are now at work in France, exclusive of those on board steamboats. These engines are at work on an average 15 hours out of the 24, thus performing the daily work of 450,000 laborers.

Great Freshet in Missouri.—The Osage and Gasconade rivers have both been out of banks. The shores of the Osage have been literally desolated—mills, dwelling houses, fences, &c. are entirely swept away. The loss of property has been very great, but it has not been ascertained that any lives were lost, although many families were in great danger, and have been left in a state of destitution.

Coal and Salt in Michigan.—Dr. Houghton, the State geological surveyor, has discovered bituminous coal in great abundance, in Eaton county, near Grand River—and strong indications of it in Ingham county. The Salt Springs in the vicinity of Maple river, and those near Ionia, upon Grand river, are represented as of good quality, and as offering great inducements to manufacturers of the article.

Effects of Lightning.—The Breslau Gazette relates that as 124 children with their parents were assembled recently in the church at Bellmansdorf, the building was struck by a flash of lightning so intense that nearly all present, including the priest at the altar, fell senseless. Medical assistance was immediately obtained, and all were speedily recovered except one girl, 13 years of age.

Dreadful Accident.—While twenty-two laborers were employed a few days since, at St. John, New Brunswick, working on the tower connected with the bridge over the river, it fell and crushed seven to death. The fall was 100 feet, and those who escaped were picked up from the river.

Platinum.—A writer in the Richmond Whig recommends the introduction of a coinage of this metal, for coins of an intermediate value between those of gold and those of silver. Its intrinsic value for manufacturing purposes is said to be about one third of that of gold, and five times that of an equal weight of silver.

The musical world will be disappointed to learn, that the New York Commercial states upon good authority, that Mrs. Wood is not coming to this country. She and her husband have changed their minds, in consideration of the lady's delicate state of health, or some other equally substantial reason.

A fellow raised the wind in Franklin, the other day, a little the neatest we have heard of lately. He called on a factory agent in the evening, and let himself to *work for his board*—got a nice supper, comfortable lodging, a hearty breakfast, two drinks of ardent, and when working hours arrived, was amongst the missing!—*Dedham Patriot.*

Florida.—The St. Augustine Herald states that Gen. Jesup has engaged the services of 1000 Indians of different nations, for the ensuing campaign against the Seminoles.

The volunteer force called for by Genl. J. from Florida, has been raised and is now rapidly organising. At Newnansville there were about 600 men already concentrated.

The late visit of the U. S. ship of the line North Carolina at Rio de Janeiro, on her way to the Pacific, is said to have been the first instance of so large a vessel having been seen there. During the stay of the ship, civilities were extended to Com. Ballard and his officers by the foreign Ministers resident there.

Mr. Clayton at Pittsburg.—Clayton, the aeronaut, is making extensive preparations for a balloon ascension at Pittsburg. It is stated that should the wind prove favorable, it is his intention to travel in his balloon to the Atlantic sea board. The ascension is to take place on the 30th of the present month. An amphitheatre is now being made, calculated to accommodate 4000 persons.

In a late election for *Jailer* at Louisville, Kentucky, there were nineteen candidates, and (says the Star) it was head and head, "Go it Koon! go it Possum!" But Mr. *Chenowith* and Mr. *Buckner* were the most formidable representatives of Cerberus that offered, and the former of course succeeded.

Police.—A number of heavy forgery cases are under investigation, but as all the persons implicated have not been arrested, it would be injudicious at present to publish the particulars. Several of the bills are executed so well as to deceive the brokers.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Mansfield Coal Mines lately discovered in Massachusetts, near the Boston and Providence Rail Road, have been visited by the worthy editor of the Boston Mercantile, who pronounces the supply immense, and on the authority of Dr. Jackson that the quality will compare with the best anthracite in the United States.

A Prophecy.—A correspondent of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, in a letter dated Mackinac July 23th, states that Gen. Brady says the most extensive and horrid Indian war we have *ever* known in this country is yet to come. The seat of it will be in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. The Indians are becoming aware of their strength, being driven west and obliged to live altogether. The Chippewas, Ottawas, and Sioux alone can muster 10,000 warriors.

Texas and Canada.—The Boston Atlas is determined that the North shall have Canada if Texas comes in at the South. That's fair—we have no objections—go and take Canada, and bring her in. There is a great error in supposing that Texas will benefit the South—the great object in bringing in that territory is general security. It will rather weaken the Southern States by thinning her population, and diminishing her staple products.

Breakfast in Alabama.—The following conversation is said to have taken place somewhere in that State:

Marm what do you charge for a breakfast here? Why if you have corn bread and *common trimmins*, it will be two bits (25 cents.) But if you have wheat bread and *chicken fixin's* it will be three bits. Let's have the chicken fixins.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig mentions a black-lead mine on a place owned by Mr. E. F. Eggleston, in Amelia county, called Wintersham, about two miles north of the court house. Fears have been expressed of a prospective scarcity of this article from the celebrated mine in England. The writer says the mine in Amelia was discovered several years since, and is noted by Mr. Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia.—*Rich. Compiler.*

Parties in Congress.—Of the members, ascertained to be elected to Congress, 120 are set down as partisans of the Administration; and 114 as Whigs. Only 8 members remain to be heard from, viz. 1 in Kentucky, 1 in Indiana, 2 in Rhode Island, 3 in Alabama, and 1 in Michigan.

A Riot took place the other day at Churchville, Upper Canada, at a political meeting; in which Mr. McKenzie, editor of the Toronto Constitution, came near losing his life from a number of Orangemen—or anti-reformers—who endeavoured to throw him down from a balcony, beneath the clubs of their blood-thirsty coadjutors.

The Hartford Courier of the 17th August states that, on the 15th, a young man, apparently a foreigner, tied a couple of large stones to his neck, and threw himself into the river near the great bridge, in that city. The water happened not to be very deep, and he was immediately dragged out by some persons who were standing near, without much damage. Upon being questioned as to his motives, he said he "would rather die than beg."

Bank Convention.—"We understand that a meeting of the banks in this city was held a day or two since, when a committee was appointed to correspond with the banks of other cities, to take into consideration the expediency of fixing a time and place for holding a convention for the purpose of making arrangements to resume specie payments."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Powder plot at Blackwell's Island.—The Sun speaks of a plot fortunately discovered, which had been concerted among the convicts, to blow up the keeper's house while they were at dinner. The powder (6 pounds) was clandestinely procured from those convicts employed in blasting rocks, and Hewlett, the negro tragedian, is supposed to be at the bottom of this intended tragedy.

One Representative and Four Tenths.—The Yeoman's Gazette says, "by the late amendment of the constitution, Concord is entitled to one Representative and four tenths. We suppose they will let us send Stedman Buttrick and Cyrus Stow, as usual."

The Gazette does not inform us which of the gentlemen stands for the "four tenths."

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin of the 14th.

The Canal Bank resumes specie payment in full from to-day.

We understand the Convoy, one of William Bryan's steam line of Texas Packets, on her return from Matagorda, navigated the Brassos river as high as Marion. The entry of so large a boat over the bar, and her appearance at the several towns created the liveliest sensation—she was welcomed by discharges of artillery at her several landings.

The Ship Canal for locking around the Falls of St. Mary, will be but half a mile long, with 23 feet lockage. This is a national work—opening a navigable connexion between the Lower Lakes and the mighty Superior. Congress should say "let it be done" at once—if not, young Michigan will "take the responsibility" of making the Canal—out of spite. In fact, a company is incorporated for the purpose.

Whiskers.—The members of a ladies' temperance society recently resolved, that "no gentleman used whisky." By a mistake of the printer, it was made to read, that "no gentleman *wore whiskers.*" The damsels of the place were dumb-foundered at the appalling announcement, and poured forth torrents of complaint against the poor spinsters, who were the innocent cause of their indignation.

The Banks.—It is stated in the American Sentinel that from the suspension of specie payments up to the present month, the loans of the Banks of Philadelphia have been diminished *one million seven hundred thousand dollars*, and their circulation decreased about *one million five hundred thousand dollars.*

Counterfeiters Caught.—We learn from the Buffalo Journal of Monday last, that a nest of counterfeiters was arrested in that city on the Saturday preceding, whose names are given as Charles A. Davis, Benj. F. Shepard, and John J. Martin. They had in their possession counterfeit bills to the amount of $5,301. The Banks were, the U. S. Bank, Marine Bank of Baltimore, Brockville Bank, and Bank of Virginia.

Melancholy End of a Great Actress.—Among the late foreign news it is mentioned that Mademoiselle Djeck—the celebrated elephant that formerly appeared on the Park boards, and those of several other theatres both in this country and in Europe—after a protracted illness at Geneva, was purchased by a Dr. Mayor, who killed her with a ball fired from a 4 pounder, to the great distress of the inhabitants. She was made a skeleton of in a few minutes, and the people throughout the city that day dined on her flesh!

We perceive that the scaffolding in front of the new banking house of the Philadelphia Bank, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, has been removed, and the beautiful portico is now exposed to public admiration. Mr. Strickland, the architect, deserves the thanks of the public for his share in the erection of this addition to the city's ornament. We want to see marble taking the place of brick between the United States Bank and Fifth street.

French Lottery.—By accounts laid before the government, it appears that the produce of the French lottery, continued from the year six of the republic, till its abolition in 1836, has amounted to the enormous sum of three hundred and eighty-five millions of francs—being nearly ten millions of francs every year, or about two millions of dollars.

The brig William, Capt. Smith, sailed from Maracaibo July 28th, left brig Pastora, to sail next day for Havana and New York. Passed Crooked Island, Aug. 5th, saw 2 schrs ashore on Castle Key, one with a white streak, the other all black, their masts standing, rudders unshipped, saw several tents on shore, and a number of casks. A long staff, apparently, intended as a signal pole, had been erected on the beach, saw several men, and passed as close as possible, to see if he desired assistance, but they made no signal of distress, could not see any boats by them.

What Mules think of Railways.—The produce of the Coal Mines of Mauch Chunk, in Pennsylvania, is conveyed to the village in wagons, running on an inclined rail way; and to each train of forty-two wagons, there are seven cars attached, containing twenty-eight mules, which are employed to draw up the wagons when emptied. The mules readily perform their duty in drawing back the empty wagons, but having experienced the comfort of riding down the inclined plane, they regard it as a right, and neither mild nor severe measures can ever induce them to descend in any other way.

The Massachusetts Monster Killed.—We learn from the New York Evening Star, that the Tiger of the woods, Mass. has been shot. A teamster did the business for him. He turns out to be a wolf, weighing only 75 pounds. This animal, which has so long kept that neighbourhood at bay, has been a *dear shot* for the "Bay" State and town authorities. The teamster will receive the reward of $25 offered by the town, and $15 State bounty, in addition to $20, for which he sold the critter to a speculator.

Samuel M'Cann, having been arrested at Elmira by a Buffalo police officer, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, jumped overboard while crossing Seneca lake in charge of said officer, and was drowned. When he jumped overboard, the boat was within 20 feet of the shore; but although a good swimmer, the weight of his shackles sunk him to the bottom, and the water being from 50 to 100 feet deep, it was impossible to save him.

The late foreign news shows the Bank of England more liberally inclined towards what are termed the American Bankers. It is supposed that they regard their coffers as plentifully replenished with specie, and that there will be no more curtailments, and the discounts will be more liberal. This would certainly be a great advantage to our export trade. Its effect upon cotton and tobacco must be felt immediately if such policy is adopted. The Bankers' Circular predicts a better state of things, which, added to the concurrent opinion of Mr. Spring Rice, certainly may be relied upon.

A Citizen Turned Farmer.—The New Y
Times informs us that a "Mr. B., 40 yea
resident of New York, removed with one s
and three daughters, to Michigan in 18[illegible], p
chased a cultivated farm of 300 acres for $4,
on the road from Detroit to St. Joseph's;
4,000 bushels of wheat, corn, and oats in 18
and 4,500 bushels in 1837. His crops last
sold for $3,500. His three daughters have m
ried, his produce finds a ready market at
door, and he is independently rich. How m
others are there not here who could do li
wise?"

The National Gazette says that the Post
fice collecting scheme and the various other
jects now in agitation of and Exchequer B
Sub-Treasuries in the Custom House, Post
fices, Land and Pension offices, under the
rection of the Treasury Department, wi
the Executive with the whole financial p
of the Government. It appears to us that
the great Mississippi scheme of Law in
there has been nothing equal to the
views entertained at Washington.—*Alex.*

"John Bull is having trouble in New
land, as well as in the Canadas. The refor
have an overwhelming majority in the
ture, and Dr. Carson, (a Radical) has been
ed Speaker. The clerk and other officers
House, who were formerly appointed b
Governor, have been displaced, and
chosen by the Assembly. The Governor
fused to receive the members, to attend
their answer to his address, and, it was exp
that a prorogation would take place, in
that the point might be referred home."

A New Contrivance to Pick Pockets.—
tor at the circus in the *Champes Elysees*
his next neighbor in the act of picking his
et of a very handsome snuff box in the foll
extraordinary manner. He had offered the
a pinch of snuff, who, the moment of ins
his thumb and fore-finger to take the
pinch, contrived to place a small piece
to a fine silk thread, which was unnoticed
shut up in the box, and by which means he
very shortly after able to fish up the box
the depth of its owners pocket. Several of
fishing apparatus were found ready prepa
his pocket.

New Orleans.—The Commercial Herald
announces what were to be the *proceeding*
that day—that part of which relating to
duels being substantially confirmed:

Amusements of the Day.—Four duels at
near the Bayou Road—a deer hunt at Car
ton,—an expedition to Rambleville—rou
and pharo at the lake—mint juleps and
punch at the Rialto—ice cream and mus
the Pavilion—sermons in the churches.
are the principal means of passing pleas
Sabbath in New Orleans, at this season.
fords a dish for almost every taste, thou
appetite which can relish portions of it
rather depraved. However, *de gustibus*
disputandum, and we hope all parties w
satisfied!!!

Crops.—The Miltonian published in
umberland county in this state, says: "Ou
iners have commenced cutting their gra
week; but a great portion of it will not be
for a week to come. The crops general
good—many who have good opportun
judging assure us that there will be at lea
half more grain this season than last
meadows have produced admirably—
quantity of hay has been secured and put
Our thanks are due a kind Providence fo
blessings."

The editor of the Adams Sentinel
some spring wheat just harvested, which
large and well filled as any fall wheat—
sown on the 5th of April.

From Florida.—By a slip from the Sava
Georgian, we have advices from Black C
&c. to the 11th inst. The Indians were beg
to come in, at Fort King and other posts
words of peace upon their lips.

John Hicks, a noted chief, came in on the
said he expected to find the other chiefs
were all coming, Oseola and all.
Indians are sick and suffering from want.

Two other chiefs came in on the 5th, bri
similar tidings, and assurances that the In
will consent to the removal in the fall.

Six of Oseola's Indians came in on the
day; they said that the Micasauky chiefs
coming, &c.

Mexico.—The story about President
mente having sent a party of soldiers, to
Santa Anna, turns out to be all moons
New Orleans manufacture.

There was a smart shock of earthqu
Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., at 3 A. M.
damage was done, and the people were
frightened.

Mr. Greenhow, special messenger t
Mexican government, arrived at Mobile
13t inst., on his return to Washington,
[illegible] from Vera Cruz to Pensacola
Vandalia sloop of war.

Case of Hydrophobia.—The Albany
Journal says,—"The case of hydropho
tioned is that of a man by the name of
well, who lives near the Little Basin,
was bitten in April last, by a dog that
died with every symptom of canine ma
ing and a cow, bitten by the same dog
died. Speedwell, two days ago, was thr
convulsions by seeing water poured
pitcher. He is enabled to swallow liqu
we understand that some of his medical
sons think him convalescent. Our infor
is from Dr. James M'Naughton, who
careful examination, is satisfied that it
cided case of hydrophobia, which must
human probability, terminate fatally.

Daniel O'Connell.—In a letter from the
agitator, O'Connell, addressed to the
Association, abounding in loyalty to the
Queen, he announces his continued con
in the present Ministers, and advises the
diate formation of a society, to be called
Queen's Friends," to aid in returning
favourable to the Ministers at the next
election, for which great preparation are
by both parties. The contest will be a
one, and the result decide the complexion
the Ministry and the Queen's policy.
which there would seem to be doubts.

"The obituary notice in a late Houston
graph, though short, is rather strong.
often, we trust, that such a list reaches
in a civilized community. The recorded
are three only in number, but the
wounds are fearful when occurring
to form but one publication. 'Dr. L.
killed in a duel by Dr. Goodrich; C
Powell assassinated by Dr. Hum
Lum Fayette, suicide.' Such a list
was perhaps never seen in any
Sirius must rage more in Texas than
Louisiana, and heaven knows that is

The Annapolis Republican says that the
veys of the route of the contemplated Annap
and Elk Ridge Rail Road are thus far
vorable. The first twelve miles from
section with the Baltimore and Wash
Rail Road, are found upon reconn
pass over a region where so few obstacl
pose, that a number of different routes pr
themselves—one hardly superior to the
and either of which will require but little
vation. On any of them the material f
struction is upon the spot. The selection,
fore, will very much depend upon the ter
which the *right of way* may be procured.

Captain T——— recently arrived here
Liverpool, with about two hundred passen
for whom he paid *six hundred dollars* co
tation money, but, says he, "I always m
up some how or other, for in this case I
eight hundred dollars on their passage mo
Viz: on the difference of exchange. So
price of commutation being raised,
bear quite so hard after all, upon the
of emigrants. Captain T. further sta
he does not remember bringing over s
table a set of emigrants—and that they
among them 10,000 sovereigns in gold—
American.

Mr. COOPER, the novelist, we learn
paragraph in the New York Commer
vertiser, has got into a snarl with his ne
of Cooperstown.

It seems that the said neighbors were
habit of resorting to a bit of his land,
into the Otsego Lake for pic-nic par
that since his residence there, he has for
them to do so any more.—Thereupon they
up—had a public meeting; made speeches
they would submit to nobody's dictation
kicked up a precious row. But the wa
sought revenge was a little too clever, the
ed a solemn decree, banishing all Mr. Co
novels from their public library, and
forthwith executed.—We have heard of
trying to bite off their noses, but never
their succeeding—

From Hayti.—We have received a
mation of President Boyer, of Hayti,
the 30th of July, in consequence of the
rassments under which the people of th
try are laboring, from the depressed
credit, and the scarcity and dearness
means of subsistence. This is attribu
ly to the financial difficulties in foreign
tries, particularly the United States, an
to drought, which has affected the differ
of the Republic and cut off its principal
ces. He exhorts the Haytians to apply
selves by their industry, and a prudent
my, to ensuring the means of subsist
themselves and their families—to re
their own resources without depending
supply of their wants upon foreign co
which may be again struck with the
asters which paralyze it at present, and
lations may be suddenly interrupted b
pected wants.

KINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, August 26, 1837.

CITY MATTERS.

resolution has passed the city councils, to minate the public squares with gas. This is measure of positive utility, and will we ap- hend meet with the concurrence of the citins. We do not observe any preparations for proposed fountains, that were to adorn the menades.

The new entrances to Independence Square in bad taste, and certainly do not afford ch evidence of the progress of the spirit of provement. They are narrow and contract- besides contrasting badly with the magnifint trees that ornament this enclosure. The of the Philadelphia Bank in Chesnut st., ms a beautiful and imposing spectacle. This adid edifice is a credit to the city. The ps of the United States Bank have been in- eased, and now present an enlarged fore- ound to this elegant structure.

The design of the Mechanics Bank in Third below Market, is more remarkable for sim- city and neatness, than for beauty or gran- ur.

There has been but little of individual enter- ise manifested in building during the present ason, and the additions to the city North and est are trifling. Capitalists find it more ad- antageous during the present evil times, to se- ure what they possess, than to embark in new nterprises.

The select and Common Councils of the city, are debating the amount of the Girard Appro- riation for the present year. 30,000 and 60,000 re the minimum and the maximum of the se- veral propositions.

We learn that it is the intention of Governor Ritner, after visiting Pittsburg, to proceed rough the Western Counties as far as Erie, d thence diverge to the falls of Niagara.

The notes of the Exchange Bank at Pittsburg, e received on deposit at par value, in the nks of this city.

The Packet ship Pocahontas, sailed from is port on Sunday last, for Liverpool, carry- g $125,550 in specie, 7 cabin and 78 steerage assengers.

The collector of the port of New York has ddressed a letter to the Secretary of the Trea- ry, requesting him to postpone the public sale goods subject to cash duties, and which have en in the public stores three months or more.

The N. York Express states that the return eights from England are worse than were ever nown before. The packet lines are alone sup- ported by passengers.

GREAT OATS.

We have been presented with a few stalks of ats measuring more than six feet in length, as specimen of a field of 17 acres, belonging to Atkinson Holcomb, Hunterdon county, N. J.

The average height of the oats in the field as 5½ feet, and the crop very abundant.

Indian Corn and buckwheat promise to be ery abundant through that section of the coun- y.

BUCKWHEAT.

We are informed by a gentleman from Mont- omery county, that a new enemy to farmers as appeared in the Buckwheat during the past eek. It is a small white active worm about a xteenth of an inch in length, which is found in e stalk about the surface of the ground, some- mes half an inch below or above the surface. he heart of the plant being destroyed it with- rs and falls to the ground. It has appeared in he low ground as well as the upland and has lready destroyed about one fourth of the crop. A gentleman 87 years of age living in the eighborhood has never before seen or heard of his destroying insect.

OUR LOCAL CURRENCY.

We believe that a great many of our country eighbours, are suffering in consequence of many counterfeits, or frauds practised upon hem, in our Local Currency or Shin Plasters. Among these deceptions of irresponsible or fic- titious companies are named the Western Loan Co., the Western Savings Inst., the Schuylkill Loan Co., Franklin Loan Co., Goulders (U. States Patent) Safety Notes, Phoenix, (Trenton) Manufacturing Co. &c.

The following Corporations and Company's Tickets pass current in Philadelphia, and are considered good, excepting the first emission of the Spring Garden Corporation Loan, No. 11, of which there are so many counterfeits that it is not safe for unpractised persons to receive any of them.

It is stated in the daily papers, that counter- eit certificates of the County Loan, of the de- omination of two and three dollars, are in cir- ulation. They are executed very nearly as well as the originals, and are, therefore, very difficult of detection.

The Corporation of Philadelphia City.
" Philadelphia County,
" Northern Liberties,
" Kensington,
" Penn Township,
" Moyamensing,
" Southwark,
" Spring Garden,
Dyott's Manual Labor Bank,
The Philadelphia Saving's Institution,
Schuylkill, " "
Kensington, " "
Southern, " "
Penn Township, " "
Spring Garden, " "
Franklin Institute,
Philadelphia Loan Company,
Southern, do.
Mechanic's & Tradesman's, do.

The emissions of these different companies it is said range from $20,000 to $200,000 and are almost the only circulating medium under $10 as most of the City Banks refuse to issue $5 bills any longer.

Several instances have been detected where 10 cent notes were altered into $1—12 cts. to $2, and 5 cts. to $5, &c. A close inspection of these will be necessary to detect the alterations that have been in many of the notes. The last named fraud may be guarded against by observing that no certificates of a higher denomination than $3, have been issued.

While on this subject we may observe that Corporations should redeem all notes under 50 cents. There never was any occasion for their issue inasmuch as coin under this denomination is never required for exportation, and there is an ample sufficiency of it remaining for circulation.

They are complaining of the pressure down in Wisconsin. The lead mines are worked extensively, but the product at present prices scarcely repays the expense. All other kinds of business are dull, with the exception of farming, to which many of the merchants have resorted. The Gazette speaks in glowing terms of the abundance of game in the county. Partridges, pigeons, woodcock and deer, are plentiful, and the Editor of the Gazette particularises his reception of sundry fine haunches of venison, in a manner that tantalises us of the East exceedingly.

A division of the territorial government is being canvassed, the great extent of country rendering such a measure necessary. It is proposed to constitute the Mississippi the dividing line. The attention of Congress will be directed to this subject in the coming session.

CONGRESS.

The Madisonian, the new administration paper published at Washington, takes strong ground in its opening number, against the latest party expedient—the separation of bank and State. The course of this paper will probably be fair and liberal towards its opponents.

The three parties into which Congress is at present divided, now have each their separate organ. The Loco-foco's, agrarians, Equal-rights-men, Metallic Currency—Anti-bank—Bentonites, whole-hog Jackson-men, sub-treasury-advocates, or by whatever name the party of Silas Wright and T. H. Benton may be denominated—will select the Globe as the exponent of their principles—we beg pardon—*views.* The Tammany party—headed by Talmadge—the firm supporters of the infirm deposit banks—have established the Madisonian for the same purpose. The whigs are of course represented by the National Intelligencer.

When we look at the mass of discordant materials, of which Congress will be composed during the session, it is impossible not to feel some misgivings respecting the result of its operations. Neither of the two parties, diametrically opposed to each other—we allude to the first and last named above—number sufficient adherents, to enforce their measures. Consequently the Tammany party, the weakest in force will sway the balance to whichever side it inclines. At present it is equi-distant from both.

Addison in one of the Spectators puts into the mouth of Sir Roger De Coverly, the pithy apothegm, "that much may be said on both sides of a question." There is no denying the truth of this position any more than that when a question has three sides, a great deal more will be said, and a proportionably less quantity done. Much will be said in Congress, and often will this tri-angled body change its front—but it will be long ere its substance will be harmoniously intermixed and rounded to move smoothly on at the will and impulse of its fabricators—the People.

Much speculation is afloat respecting the supposed contents of the President's message. If the Executive can sustain the *non-committal* system with any plausibility, we shall regard him as the best diplomatist extant. This may be the case however.

One of the boilers of the steamboat Caroline exploded on the 15th inst., between Mobile and New Orleans, on the passage from the latter port. Two deck passengers were drowned and the steersman died shortly afterwards. The engineer and five firemen were badly scalded.

There is no necessity for adding the usual remarks respecting the frequency of these accidents, or in suggesting means for preventing them. We may only hope that at some future day, the people will turn their attention to the subject.

Some of the inhabitants of Salem, N. J. are about holding a town meeting, to prevent the passage of steamboats, from and to the city, on Sundays. They allege that the repeated scenes of vice and dissipation, arising from these excursions on the Sabbath, are a serious nuisance to the inhabitants of the town, and produce an injurious effect upon its character.

FLORIDA.

The accounts from this quarter are diametrically opposite as usual. We give them to our readers as in duty bound, leaving to their discretion to believe which they choose, premising that we place confidence in neither.

The first report states, that Gen. Jesup had nearly finished the organization of the troops on the next campaign, and would shortly proceed into the Indian territory.

The second (same date,) announces that the Seminoles are coming in rapidly, and there was no doubt of their intention to remove in the fall.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Mons. Papineau the agitator of Lower Canada, has apparently resolved to carry through his schemes with a bold front, let what will betide. At a recent meeting of his party, held at St. Laurent, the resolutions passed supported by him, were deemed too disaffected to be passed over in silence by the Provincial Government. By direction of the Governor, Lord Gosford, a letter was addressed to Papineau, demanding whether he was present at the meeting and concurred in the resolutions, passed in violation of the law of the province. The reply of the aspiring demagogue, couched in the most insolent terms, denies the right of the governor to propose any question of the kind, and informs him that gross ignorance alone could have induced a supposition that the resolutions passed at the St. Laurent meeting were illegal. The timid and vascillating character of the Provincial Government is strongly marked in this affair.—The latter addressed to the agitator, demands an explanation from him in his character of Major of the Colonial Militia, instead of enforcing it from him as a disaffected subject of the province—the latter being the only manner in which it should have been noticed. By thus surrendering civil in favour of military jurisdiction, the inefficacy of the former is tacitly admitted—a circumstance well calculated to induce a more unrestrained manifestation of the designs of the revolutionists, which may be carried to any length short of open outbreak, without interference from the Governor in his military capacity. If a civil process against the speaker of the assembly is invalid, then indeed is the province lost to Great Britain.

The course of Papineau in his present position will be brief. Whether his elevation or fall be the result of his machinations, it is evident he has the power and the will to plunge Canada into distress, and perhaps ruin. Like the majority of popular leaders, he will be supported by the people in prosperity—and if he is capable of following the example of others, he may insure their affection, when he has plunged their affairs into irremidiable distress and confusion.

Venetia—published by E. L. Carey and A. Hart.—This novel is a new creation of the brilliant genius of D'Israeli, and will take rank with those well known productions of his, which have already acquired for their author a distinguished reputation. Venetia is indeed a superior work, and the style in which it is written is simple and elegant, besides being free from those extravagancies which have characterized many of the recent works of its author. An additional interest attaches itself to the story, from the circumstance of the life and character of Lord Byron, being dimly shadowed forth, in the delineation of the hero of the tale. Most of the other personages, brought forward in the fiction are drawn, from real characters, and the truth and correctness of the portraiture, will be fully appreciated by most readers. The tale itself, moreover is interesting and well managed.

D'Israeli excels in describing women—not that the description is valuable for its correctness, but for the innate beauty of the conception. His heroines are for the most part "faultless monsters" it is true, but it is likewise pleasant to read those fine and poetical imaginings of what female character should be, and of what, it sometimes is. There is a beauty in the ideal, that can never be approached by the sad realities of life, and it is in fiction alone, that it may be fully personified.

O'Connell's Adventures.—Boston, B. Mussey.—This is a detail of strange and exciting adventures passed through by the subject of the narrative, during a residence of eleven years in the Holland and Caroline Islands, in the South Seas. Our credulity has been occasionally slightly taxed in this history, but we have laid down the work, with a full conviction of its authenticity. Part of the most incredible details can be readily traced, to the ignorance of the relator, who was not gifted, with aught of education beyond what had been the gift of nature. It is not unlikely that manifold misapprehensions, are to be found in this veracious narrative, and that the ignorance of the author, has left many things in doubt, which would otherwise have been susceptible of lucid explanation.

SCHELLSBURG, *Bedford Co. Pa. Aug.* 16.

MR. ATKINSON—Being a patron of your useful and widely spread journal, I take the liberty of giving you a description of one of the greatest natural curiosities heretofore I believe undescribed, "an Ebbing and Flowing Spring." I may say it is the most rare that this highly picturesque region boasts of. This phenomenon has been for many years known to the surrounding inhabitants, and has been lately visited by some few gentlemen of science; with some of whom I have conversed, who have uniformly expressed astonishment and gratification on visiting it. Having resided for some years within eight miles of it, and hearing so many accounts of it, I was induced a few days ago, to visit it in company with the Rev. Mr. Creigh, of Mercersburg, Pa., a gentleman of much intelligence. Having no other instrument with us by which we could measure or experiment but a thermometer, some of the statements of course are assumed. I regret exceedingly that this description has not fallen into hands more adequate to do it ample justice. If you think, however, the account here given would in any degree add to your columns, or be calculated to elicit further investigation you are at liberty to publish it: in subserving that cause the writer is content. This spring is situated at the base of Buffalo Mountain, Napier Township, Bedford county, Pa., nine miles West of Bedford, within two miles of the Glade road Turnpike. At its nearest point, the access to it is not difficult. The efflux of its waters has formed a rude basin, the area of which is three by five feet; the greatest rush or flow of water endures eight minutes, at the expiration of which the ebbing takes place, which is gradual for twenty minutes; it remains stationary five minutes more, at the end of the stationary time the rush again commences, and so on in undeviating regularity. At its height the water in the basin rises four inches, and is much agitated. At the end of the basin the water rushes down a declivity at an angle of about twenty degrees with much impetuosity, and at its height can be heard twenty to thirty yards distant. At its height it discharges at least twenty to twenty-five gallons per minute, and at its stationary or lowest stage almost disappears and discharges about one gallon per minute; the temperature of the water was five and a half degrees at lowest stage, and five and a quarter at its most rapid flow, at which time the surrounding atmosphere was in the shade seventy-nine degrees Fahrenheit. The water appear to possess few mineral properties, being pure mountain or freestone, with a slight admixture of lime; it is delightful and refreshing to drink, and a family whose residence is near use it for culinary purposes. The surrounding scenery is rude and wild in the extreme; the sequestered spot on which the spring is situated is susceptible of much improvement,—as it is, the fracture of a rock composes a seat for the spectator, and the surrounding trees a partial shade. We remained on the spot to witness several successions of the spring, and found them regular to a second and from the best information we could obtain, the same regularity has invariably subsisted for many years. The discovery of the spring I am credibly informed, took place twenty years ago, by a hunter who in the act of slaking his thirst in it made the discovery. Thinking that his senses might have deceived him at the time, he did not divulge it, until frequent visits of the kind dispelled all doubts on the subject.

To account for these singular operations of the spring, many strange theories have been advanced both learned and unlearned. This hitherto apparently inexplicable subject is now offered for investigation. Should not this engross the learned and curious amongst your numerous readers and correspondents; I am confident when this natural curiosity is sufficiently brought into notice, it will not rank least in the many attractions which nature has with an unsparing hand, so bountifully and prodigally scattered at Bedford Springs and vicinity, perhaps unequalled in the world—

Her sylvan shades, her rocks, her towering mountains,
Her vallies green, her dells, her mineral fountains.

Separated by the same mountain on the East side, two miles and a half distant from the flowing spring, to which many invalids resort, not differing materially from others, except in its crystal cleanness, without the general attendant turbid sediment; but in all other properties agreeing with others of the same class. It is therefore necessarily left without comment.

CHARLES W. MICHAEL.

We are indebted to Mr. Michael for his very lucid description of this interesting natural curiosity, not having previously been aware of the existence of a *reciprocating spring* in the United States. The explanation of the cause of this rare phenomenon is, however, no longer a matter of doubt, and may be found in any treatise on the subject of Hydrostatics. Modern Philosophy has dispelled the darkness in which many of the mysterious operations of Nature were enveloped in former ages, and among these has elucidated the principle of the one in question. The classical reader will doubtless be reminded of Pliny's celebrated description of a similar phenomenon.

We are pleased to find that Bedford county offers so rare an attraction to the notice of the scientific, as well as the curious or fashionable visiter.

The treaty with the Chippewa Indians has been concluded by Gov. Dodge, the Commissioner on the part of the United States. By this agreement twenty millions of acres of territory are conceded by the Chippewas, being nearly all, we believe of their possessions east of the Mississippi. The equivalent given by the United States is 870,000 dollars, including all the Indian claims.

Up. Mt. Bethel, Aug. 7th, 7837.

Mr. Atkinson.s. Athor of the Paper the Satuaray Eavig Post of Philadelphia. Sir Printer I haive had A few Trials of Reading Your Papor I Take Delight in them I belaf it to bee a Trew republican Paper. Now Sir I Pledge my Dusire to You as a Resepsion Toards a subciper for your said Papor for Term of six month with the said on Gretit till the term Exspireet otherwise a Letter sint to the Post master In order to Receive the advance of me on the Papor Aliso I do Yxspect to Com to the Sity A Boeght that time and I Shall Com to Yours Office Pavidin that Your Favor to mee air gratet I nderstand By the Papor the Prise is $2,50 cts pr Year and all Postedge paid—Sir frend your Favor to mee will bee Verre oblige-ing and My part of Duty Shant fail it I Keap my Helth—Also if Sendt Direct them to Stone Church Post office Senterville Up Mt Bethel Township Northampton Coun St. of Penn.

GEORGE S. W——.

Although we cannot comply with the above request, we will indulge Mr. W. so far as to print as near as types will permit his "leter," which will doubtless be a source of gratification to himself, and the public. In the mean time if he desires to thank us for this favour, it is hoped he will not again forget to pay the "Postedge."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

The benefit of the author of Crichton took place on Saturday evening last.

On Monday evening the tragedy of "The Gladiator" was performed. We are informed that this was not the drama written by Dr. Bird, and that it was composed in London. It is said that it is inferior to the tragedy of Dr. Bird.

"The Wild Boy of Bohemia," is the title of a new drama produced on Tuesday evening. The principal character was well supported by Mrs. Lewis, who has been engaged for a few evenings at this theatre.

Coriolanus was announced on Wednesday evening for the benefit of Conner. We learn that the house was well filled, and the performance passed off . . . satisfactorily.

We notice in the Boston papers that Booth is playing at the Tremont Theatre in that city.—We trust that Wemyss, who is indefatigable in his efforts to entertain the public, will secure him for a few nights on his return.

COTTON.

The Savannah Georgian of the 16th, says:—"We learn by letters received in this city, that the cotton crop is ruined, and will not yield one third the amount it should have done."

Previous advices had led us, in a great measure to anticipate this disagreeable intelligence. A letter from an intelligent gentleman in Memphis, (Tenn.) conversant with the subject, received a month ago, and of which we published an extract at the time, informs us that the yellow hue the cotton plant had assumed, was the infallible fore-runner of a scanty crop. Unfortunately his anticipations were well founded, as the above extract from the Georgian will show.

The success of the opposition in the recent elections at the West and South, though gratifying to all opposed to the present administration, is yet received with a slight feeling of regret, for the loss of advantages that might with little exertion easily have been secured. A trifling degree of exertion on its part would have secured a majority in the House of Representatives, as is abundantly manifested, in the trifling majorities by which the administration candidates have been elected. As it is the opposition are in a minority—and however trifling it may be, it is sufficient once more to subject the country to the "tender mercies" which the administration is again prepared to inflict upon it.

Mr. Sprague member of Congress from Rhode Island has seceded from the Jackson party.—This movement on his part may arise from a conscientious motive, but it is not unlikely that the chances of the coming election have something to do with it.

MORE OF THE PIRATES.

The Danish brig Mack, Capt. Chase, which arrived here on the 19th ult. from St. Croix, when in lat. 23, lon. 68, on the 9th July, was boarded about sunset by nine men in a boat, each having on a short duck frock, from a vessel about 8 miles to leeward—which they reported to be a Spanish brig from Sierra Leon, bound to New Orleans, 60 days out, with 160 *passengers!* The weather was nearly calm, and the vessel was first seen early in the afternoon. The boat had several small kegs, which they said they brought to get water. There appeared to be but little subordination among them: and as soon as they came along-side of the Mack, the whole of them came immediately on the quarter-deck, and asked for some water.—The captain gave them a barrel of water, which was all he could spare. They then requested him to alter his course and bear down for the brig—as they said their boat was leaky, and could not carry the water. The captain asked them why so many came in her if she was so leaky, as four were enough to row her? To this they made no reply. They remained on board till quite dusk, when the captain peremptorily ordered them to leave his vessel, which they showed no disposition to do, repeating that their boat was leaky and unsafe—and telling the captain, "dont be afraid." But as the brig had a strong crew, equal in number to them, and a large dog, and a passenger (from New York,) who let them see the ends of two horse pistols under his coat, they at length, when it was quite dark, left the brig. The next morning nothing was seen of them. The circumstances, remarks the New York Journal of Commerce, render it very likely that it was the same vessel which boarded the Tantivy.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

The Cleveland Herald of Monday, gives the following statement. We hope the facts may yet prove to be not so bad as stated.

A gentleman who left Chicago on the 1st inst. in the steamboat Bunker Hill, gives us the following account:

The brig North Carolina sailed from Chicago on the 30th ult., having several passengers on board, the number not known. Several more are known to have got on board of her at Michigan city. On the arrival of the Bunker Hill at Mackinaw, they learned that there was a vessel capsized upon Lake Michigan, about 40 miles distant. The Bunker Hill immediately returned, and found the North Carolina capsized, her sails under water, and her spars much broken. The vessel was so deep in the water that all efforts to get into the cabin were fruitless. On the return of the Bunker Hill, two boats were despatched from Mackinaw to the wreck. Every soul on board must have perished, as the wreck was about 20 miles from the shore. There were quite a number of passengers on board the North Carolina, according to our informant.

P. S. We have since learned that the Bunker Hill towed the wreck a few miles. Fifteen lives are supposed to have been lost.

East New York.—This is the title of an embryo city, the effigies whereof may be seen on the first page, together with an elaborate description, showing what it is to be in good season. The distance from New York proper, is but five miles and a half—and as the Jamaica rail-road passes directly through, the distance may be called about twenty minutes, or twenty-five at the outside. We understand that the work of founding the new city has been taken in hand, in good earnest, by people of means, and that they intend to make, if not a New York, at least a Newark of it, in short order.—A goodly number of small comfortable houses, each with its bit of garden behind and its little lawn in front, and some locust trees, for shade, would quickly find tenants—we would'nt mind going into one of them ourselves.

There is one thing more to be said in favor of this East New York project. Williamsburg is, beyond all doubt, to be *the Long* Island suburb of the city of New York; and the enterprise of its citizens has opened a broad avenue from the New Williamsburg and Peck Slip ferry, in a straight line to the Jamaica turnpike, which it intersects near the new projected town. And what is more about Williamsburg, the pressure of the times has not arrested its improvements. The people there are doing wonders. Let the skeptical cross at the new ferry, and take a ride over the new avenue, the noble and beautiful improvements of Grand street, &c.—*N. Y. Com.*

The present crisis in Great Britain is one of great political interest. The young Queen having determined to be governed by the result of the elections for the new House of Commons, each party will throw its whole strength into the contest, and it may be expected that the strife will be in proportion animated. Having been educated in some measure aloof from the influences of party feeling, Victoria assumes the sceptre free from all influences of a secondary character, and is prepared as may be supposed to govern without reference to any other than great national interests. Generally speaking, those who have succeeded to the throne have been previously in a greater or less degree identified with one or other of the parties which are always contending for the supremacy, and according to the bias antecedently shown, it may be inferred will be the character of the ensuing reign.

In the present instance there has been no demonstration from which to form a just opinion of the policy likely to be pursued, and as the Queen has intimated that her course will be in conformity with the wishes of her subjects as expressed in the formation of the popular branch of the Legislature, each party will use its utmost endeavours to possess the greater numerical strength in that body. The probability is that in the next House of Commons there will prevail a liberal spirit but free from radicalism, as each party will be desirous to conciliate their opponents by selecting candidates who are neither highly tory nor ultra liberal. Should such be the case there is reason to expect that the policy of the young Queen will be as liberal as may be consisted with the integrity of existing institutions, and whilst concession will be made to the temper of the times there will be nothing done which may unsettle principles recognised as fundamental by both sides.

A Gourmand.—On Saturday, a hungry glutton offered to make a bet that he would eat a leg of mutton and three score of oysters at a meal.—But he is nothing to the great eater of Kent, whom Fuller places among his worthies, and tells us "that he did eat with ease thirty dozen of pigeons at one meal, at another four score rabbits and eighteen yards of black pudding, London measure!—*Reporter of the Times.*

This gentleman did pretty well, but his was only a casual performance—a trial of strength, for which he had no doubt prepared by a long course of starvation, and from which it will take him some weeks to recover. He cannot pretend to take rank with the accomplished eater mentioned in Turner's Sacred History of the World, volume 3, whose daily allowance is set forth in the following programme. He is still living, and eating, in London—or was, at least, no longer ago than last February.

At half past 5 A. M. 6 muffins, with 6 pints of tea.
At 8, breakfast, consisting of eggs, 2 rashers of bacon, 2 hot rolls, and water-cresses.
At 11, luncheon, 2 penny loaves and poached eggs.
At 1, dinner, roast, boiled, &c. vegetables, &c. and ale.
At 3, coffee and toast.
At 5, tea and crumpets.
At 8, 6 pounds of potatoes.
At half past 10, supper, 4 pork chops bread.
And he takes a bottle of whiskey punch with him to bed, to drink through the night.—*N. Y. Com.*

THE REGATTA.

The weather was remarkably auspicious for the Regatta of Tuesday. The sun shone brightly, and a brisk breeze blew from the north and northeast, which seemed to gather strength as the day advanced. The wharves and river bank on the Pennsylvania side were lined with people and a goodly number had also assembled on the Island and the Jersey shore, while the vessels in the river were not only crowded on their decks, but also in the rigging. The time fixed for the boats to start was ten o'clock, but in consequence of the Liberty having been capsized in a squall, early in the morning, some little delay was occasioned. They left Rice's wharf, Kensington, however, five in number, a little before eleven; and the wind and tide being in their favor, they literally flew past the city, the Washington being somewhat ahead, though closely pressed by the William Blythe. The other three were not far behind; and all accompanied by a host of small craft, and a steamer. After the *cortege* had passed the Navy Yard, the whole appeared like a cloud of canvas moving over the noble bosom of the Delaware but in an incredibly short space of time they rounded the Point and was concealed from view.

For several hours afterwards, the public, at least such a portion of them as felt an interest in the result, were on tiptoe, anxiously awaiting the time when they might be expected to re-appear in the vicinity of the Point House, on their return. By half past two o'clock the wharves and shipping were again crowded, and when the two leading boats, the Washington and Liberty, rounded in sight, the interest increased and became quite exciting.

The movements of the gallant little vessels as they approached the city were watched with intense anxiety, and various expressions of delight and disappointment broke from the spectators, as their favorites gained or lost upon their competitors. The laurel wreath of Victory, however, was destined for the Washington, which, in coming in, was about 100 yards ahead of the Liberty. The following was the order of their arrival:

Washington, 1
Liberty, 2
Ariel, 3
William Blythe, 4
Count Pulaski, 5

The entire distance sailed (round a buoy below Chester) was 41 miles. The William Blythe was dismasted during the voyage, and the Count Pulaski capsized. We are happy to add, however that we heard of no accident on the river attended with loss of life, although the wind blew fresh the whole of the day.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier speaks as follows, of the effects of the late gale on the cotton crop, on Edisto Island:

"The late tempestuous weather has been of great injury to the Cotton crop in exposed situations. The damage would not have been so much as we now find it to be, if the cotton had been more forward! Its backwardness rendered it peculiarly liable to be effected by wind. From the same cause, although the plants, where the fine seed is not planted, promises a fair harvest yet no calculations as to the result can yet be made. Should the drought continue a week longer, and be succeeded by heavy showers of rain, I scarcely need say, that the effect will be in the highest degree disastrous—on the contrary, should we be visited by moderate showers, the crop will probably be a fair one—*it cannot be large.* The gale of the last week has *diseased* the plant—low lands, or rather lands that are not quite high, from the present appearance of the fruit, can scarcely be expected to produce much."

JACKSONVILLE, (E. F.) August 3.

General Jesup, it is said, is determined to prosecute a vigorous campaign shortly, and to bring the war to a close at last, *if possible.* The people here generally are very much opposed to his being recalled from his command, as it has been rumored he was or is to be.

The *Mikasukies,* with Powell (*Oceola*) at their head, have been chiefly, if not solely, instrumental in keeping up the contest; and we believe General J.'s policy will be to secure *them,* in the first instance, the Seminoles proper being, as is thought, ready and willing to leave the country. The Indians are said to be now driving off *cattle* from the Alachua district, which is regarded by many as symptomatic of a determination on their part to keep up the war. A detachment of about 200 mounted men, under Colonel Warren of this city, (who, as you know, has proved himself a most useful and gallant officer,) leaves this to-morrow for the purpose of scouring the country between the head waters of the Santa Fe and Black creek, on the St. John's river, and will give, you may be assured, a good account of any of our Indian friends who may be found in that quarter.

NORFOLK, Aug. 16.—The court martial convened on board the United States navy, for the trial of Captain Ramsay, of the United States navy, having heard the defence, terminated its session on Saturday last.

Captain Ramsay commanded recently the Porpoise, and it appears, was ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, to receive on board that vessel Commodore Woolsey, Captain Claxton, and Captain Shubrick. A difference occurred between these gentlemen and the captain, as to who should command. Charges were the consequence, the trial upon which has now terminated; but the finding of the court is of course not known.

Captain Ramsay was his own counsel. There was never a more skilful examination of witnesses, or a better defence. Equally creditable to the talents as to the manliness of its author, it was distinguished throughout by a loftiness of character and true spirit, of which the friends of Captain Ramsay may be proud, and particularly those of the navy, whose cause he so ably espouses. The captain has found himself in a dangerous breach, (opposition to superior rank, but he has seen, if we may judge from his defence, distinctly its dimensions.

Both the proceedings and defence I hope may be published; they will be important to the service, as undoubtedly they are most honorable to the officer to whom they refer.

Captain Ramsay's health has been very much interrupted through the trial. The defence occupied three hours and upward in the delivery. A more able defence, I venture to say, under the circumstances, could hardly have been presented to the court. Walter Jones, Esq. the judge advocate, speaks in the highest terms both of the defence and the management of the case.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Baltimore Chronicle contends that the members of Congress just elected from Mississippi have no right to their seats in the approaching session, upon these grounds:—"The constitution of the United States, Article 2. Sect. 4, paragraph 1, says—'The times and places of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof,' &c. In the Statutes of Mississippi for 1833, Chap. X. Sec. 7, is written: 'The Representatives to Congress from this State shall be elected, &c. at the time of choosing Representatives to the Legislature, once in every two years, to be computed from the 1st Monday in November in the year 1833,' &c. The Constitution of the State, in enumerating executive powers, is silent on this subject."

The Governor of Mississippi immediately after the convocation of Congress issued his proclamation ordering an election and fixing a day prior to that prescribed by law. In this the Governor intended that the members so elected were to hold their seats only till the regular election; but the Chronicle contends that he had no authority under the constitution for such a step and that the election just over is invalid.

Judge Lynch.—We observed by a private letter from Houston, Texas, that a Court was recently held at that place. It would appear from this that the Judge is determined that his services shall not be monopolised by the people of the United States; but that he will extend the beneficial effects of his code to our sister Republic. In the present instance, however, unfortunately for the admirers of this prompt and effectual mode of administering justice, the judge, in vulgar parlance, got the wrong sow by the ear. A gentleman, formerly of N. Orleans, suspected of having married a negress, was seized and severely whipped. It was subsequently discovered that the report was entirely unfounded, and apologies and such satisfaction as a misguided and repentant mob could make were tendered. But the injured individual could not fight the whole of them; and no other satisfaction remained to him than to accept unmeaning words for real injuries, and he is consequently compelled to bear the marks of infamy to his grave—a striking example of the mild, prompt, and just action of the code Lynch.

An Outfit for Sale.—*A Poor Devil,* in the columns of the Chicago Democrat, offers a rare chance in the disposal of his habiliments at private sale. It does not appear that he has any Chicago lots on hand, to enhance the value of his "right and title." He says

"I have a pair of silk gloves, a gold watch and chain, a diamond breast pin, several superb finger rings, six ruffle shirts, a few boxes of cigars, and quite a number of books not materially damaged, which I wish to dispose of. In pay I will take a plough and hoe. The rest I want in cash to divide among the people that I owe for board, liquors, horses, cigars, and borrowed money.—I have resolved to go to work, and think some others in the city would appear better if they would follow my example. Any person wishing to buy out the above right and title to a gentleman, had better address, through the Post Office. A POOR DEVIL."

Meunier.—The council of the first municipality have resolved to prevent the landing of the [illegible] at Meunier.

In a Bad Fix.—The Hartford Courier gives a capital illustration of the old adage, that "the course of true love never did run smooth." A young man in Tolland county is desperately in love with a young woman, and she with him; but alas and alack-a-day, the town authorities some time ago unromantically "bound her out" to service to the brother of her lover, and the indenture has yet two long years to run. The master in law is determined to have his bond—the husband that is to be is clamorous for his wife. The only compromise offered by the holder of the indentures is that the lover should pay him a hundred dollars for the unexpired term of service. The girl is amiable, pretty, and accomplished, and the editor of the Courier considers her a good bargain at a hundred dollars, even in these hard times. Furthermore, the gallant editor offers to raise the money if the husband will give him a bond and mortgage on the property as security for repayment.

Robbing a Hearse—The last Theft.—We have heard it said there are characters so bad in the world that they would scruple nothing at robbing a grave yard; a fellow who must be of this class of thieves on Sunday morning last, between one o'clock and daylight, had the boldness to enter the building containing a *hearse* belonging to Mr. Thomas M'Donnol, undertaker of this town, and strip it entirely of its cloth covering and black fringe trimmings. He must have had difficult work, as it was attached very securely to the inside of the carriage, rendering it necessary for him to enter the box. Had he waited a little longer he might have had a coffin also. There was 15 or 20 yards of cloth in the covering.—*Salem, N. J. Banner.*

WILLIS the poet is settling on a beautiful farm which embraces a pretty Island of about thirty acres, in the Susquehanna. He says—"Cooper lives above me at the head-waters of the river, and mayhap will send me a flower of fancy by a Hindoo post—and below me, eighty miles, is poetic Wyoming—what I call a pretty parenthesis. I would willingly take a chance for immortality, *sandwiched* between Cooper and Campbell."

Commend us to the modesty of Mr. N. P. Willis. He the noble, rich, juicy Westphalia ham, between the *bread and butter* of Cooper and Campbell! It is scarcely possible that Mr. Willis has the vanity to make such an assumption, but in attempting to say something smart and pretty, he has said what is exceedingly silly.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Vegetable Curiosity.—We have in our possession nine ears of corn in a single husk, which grew on a stalk bearing two others of nine ears each. It was raised by Mr. Scattergood, Trenton, N. J. and is in the possession of a gardener, who, owing to the prosperity of the times, and an accident which befel him, cannot find work which he is able to do; and therefore, some liberal collector of curiosities can do the poor fellow service by calling at this office, obtaining the mystic nine for his cabinet, and leaving a trifle for the gardener.—*National Gazette.*

We think Mr. S. of Trenton, would *scatter* a deal of *good* through the land, by scattering the seed of this nine-eare! corn.

A Fact for Contractors.—The Maumee Express states, under the above head, that the laborers employed upon a portion of the Canal in that neighborhood, have been allowed *eight drinks of liquor a day,* and that the consequence is a great number of them are sick of fever and ague; while those upon another job, in one of the most unhealthy districts, who have been allowed no liquor at all, are, to a man, in good health.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,—When a great and very essential improvement is accomplished in a science or art, tending to the benefit of the human family, the promulgation and publicity of such improvement is due as well to the public as it is to him that makes it. With these views, I would respectfully request as an act of justice to the community, to make a few remarks through the columns of your valuable paper, touching the merits of the GUTTÆ VEGETABILIS, invented by Dr. Matthew Taylor, Aurist, of Europe, and recently introduced into the United States by Dr. Wm Young, of this city. Having been for many years interested in behalf of the deaf, in consequence of a distressing case in my own family, and having learned from various and authentic sources of the extensive practice and eminent acquirements of Dr. Taylor, I was induced, shortly after the introduction of this Guttæ Vegetabilis in this city, to call on Dr. Young, and procure a few bottles for some of my patients, on whom I have tried the usual remedies in such cases, without any benefit. One in particular—an old lady who had been deprived of hearing in her left ear for a number of years, (fifteen) and was eighty-four years of age. The case, strange as it may appear, was perfectly cured by using two bottles.

Another—that of a young lady, who was deaf for nine years, accompanied with the most distressing sounds, as ringing of bells, thunder, &c. She had been under the care of some of our most eminent physicians, who directed bleeding, blistering, leeches and embrocations, drops, &c., but from none of these applications did she obtain any relief. In fact, her deafness increased so greatly, that she became unable to hear a band of music in full play, although but a few feet from her. I prevailed on her to make a trial of Taylor's Remedy; and ten applications sufficed to restore her to as perfect hearing as any person ever enjoyed. From these facts, I can testify to the perfect adaptation of this remedy to deafness, arising at most from any cause. Let those, then, who are afflicted with deafness, as well as those who are [illegible] of hearing, lose no time in procuring a bottle of Taylor's Guttæ Vegetabilis, sold by DR. WM YOUNG, 33 South Fourth street, one door above Chesnut, and I have no hesitation in saying, they will never regret having read this communication of

MEDICUS.

COMMUNICATION.

STAMMERING.

Having been present on the 10th inst. at the exercises of the pupils in Doctor Andrew Comstock's Gymnasium, for the improvement of the voice and of the articulation in stammerers and others, the impression made upon me was highly favorable to his method of instruction.

The system is founded upon an exact anatomical and physiological information, in regard to the organs concerned in the production and modification of sound. Its several parts appear to have been evolved and matured upon a degree of thought and an extent of experiment reflecting much credit upon his sagacity and industry, and it inspires a very strong confidence of its applicability to the faults generally of speech or phonation. One of his pupils who only a week before the occasion alluded to, had been a most unpleasant stutterer, was then heard to recite publicly with great ease and fluency, with a full intonation.

W. E. HORNER, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy in the University of Penn'a.
Philada. Aug. 11, 1837.

Philadelphia, Aug. 14th, 1837.

Having been present on the occasion alluded to in the preceding letter of the professor of Anatomy, I have no hesitation in alleging that my impressions are consistent with those which my colleague has therein expressed. ROBERT HARE, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry in the University of Penn'a.
aug 26—1t*

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

August 18, received from		R. Beardsley, Esq.	5 00
C. L. Garfield,	$5 00	August 22,	
H. Brown, Esq.	2 00	E. Backman,	2 00
Wm. J. Condon, Esq.	1 00	Henry Develin, Esq.	10 00
F. A. Zerman, Esq.	1 00	Newell & Rockwell,	5 00
Mason Shaw, Esq.	1 00	Wm. Britton,	2 00
John Butler, Esq.	4 00	Isaac Price, Esq.	2 00
August 19,		August 23,	
Jos. J. Haisey,	1 00	Joshua Raynes,	5 00
Wm. Williams, Esq.	10 00	Andrew J. Bishop,	1 00
John Wilson, Esq.	2 00	J. N. Saunderson,	19 83
J. S. Cowell, M. D.	2 00	A. S. Henderson, Esq.	5 00
		Morgan Monson,	10 00
August 21,		Charles Thayer, Esq.	5 00
Benj. B. Peck,	20 00	E. Yeoman, Esq.	2 00
Eliza Janney,	2 00	August 24,	
J. R. Weldon,	10 00	Neal McCay,	5 00
D. Hill,	2 00	J. B. Lombard,	2 81
John B. Smith,	2 00	Lewis S. Ayres,	10 00
J. French, Esq.	5 00	Abbo Dunn,	5 00
J. Hall, Esq.	2 00	H. G. Seiler,	2 00
Sam'l Cruil, Esq.	8 00	H. F. Slaymaker, Esq.	10 00

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

			Price sale for	par
305	shares	United States Bank,	117a117½	100
53	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	61½	50
17	do.	Man. and Mechan. Bank,	51½a52	50
5	do.	Western Bank,	50	50
36	do.	Kentucky Bank,	78	100
15	do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	95½	100
8	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	70	100
50	do.	N. Orleans Gas Bank,	17½	30
57	do.	Mech. & Tradesmen's Loan Co.	17½	
23	do.	Lehigh Coal,	81	50
100	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal Co.	74a77	100
24	do.	New Castle, R. R.	24¼a24½	25
5	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	100	100
19	do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	50	50
181	do.	Girard Bank,	42½	50
38	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	161a162	50
25	do.	Girard Trust,	10½	12
10	do.	Moyamensing Bank,	54	50
4	do.	Beaver Meadow R. R.	58	50

Sales by Auction.

LARGE

Package and Lot Sale of Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Articles, Elegant Looking Glasses, &c.—by Catalogue.

On Monday Morning, Sept. 4,

AT 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 95 Chesnut st. 50 pkgs. and about 300 lots of fresh seasonable goods, comprising a general assortment of foreign and domestic hardware, fancy goods, &c.

Elegant Looking Glasses.

Also, the entire balance of stock of a Looking Glass Manufacturer, who has declined business, comprising elegant new style gilt frame pier and glasses of all sizes—fine French [illegible], in rich gilt frames—fluted frame looking glasses, &c.

*** A more particular description will be given in a few days.

N. B.—As the above goods are all on hand, cash advances they will be sold without reserve, for cash, to close the concern. aug 26—2

Wanted,

A THOROUGH Carriage Smith, of steady, sober habits, and regularly attentive to business, to whom steady employment and high wages will be given, by us, at our Carriage Manufactory, in the town of New Brighton, Beaver co. Pa. No one need apply except he comes well recommended for sobriety and industry.

WILLIAM & HARVEY BLANCHARD,
aug 26—tf New Brighton.

CHESNUT Street THEATRE.

This Evening, August 26th, will be presented, (by particular desire) MARRIED LIFE. After which, A MUSICAL MELANGE. The evening's entertainment to conclude with, first time this season, THE PIC NIC, or A PARTY OF PLEASURE.

AMERICAN Walnut Street THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MRS. LEWIS. Saturday evening, 26th inst. will be presented the new melo drama of THE WHISTLER. The part of the Whistler by Mrs. Lewis. MR. RICE will sing a new Duo Song—Mrs. LEWIS will dance her celebrated Medley Dance. To conclude with the farce of CATCHING AN HEIRESS—Caroline Gaytone, Mrs. Lewis.

ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1837.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
26 Saturday,	5 23	6 35	10 51	
27 Sunday,	5 26	6 34	11 31	D. H. M.
28 Monday,	5 27	6 33	0 [illegible]	
29 Tuesday,	5 28	6 32	0 51	New 1 7 19
30 Wednesday,	5 30	6 30	1 34	First 9 8 [illegible]
31 Thursday,	5 31	6 29	2 16	Full 16 6 39
1 Friday,	5 32	6 28	2 56	Last 22 8 15
2 Saturday,	5 33	6 27	3 36	New 29 10 50

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

Eastern arrives ab't	5 A. M.	Eastern closes at	5 P. M.
Southern,	3 to 5 P. M.	Southern closes at	1 A. M.
Western,	9 & 2 P. M.	Western at 5 P. M. &	4 A. M.

Orphan Asylum.—By Divine Permission, the Rev. Thos. P. Hunt, the celebrated Temperance Lecturer, will preach at the Orphan Asylum, in Cherry st. on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

—MARRIAGES.—

On Wednesday, the 23d inst. by the Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D. NORRIS AUSTIN, to EMMA, daughter of the late James Houston.

On the evening of the 7th inst. by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. CHARLES HAMMEL, to Miss CATHERINE DILKS.

On the evening of the 10th inst. by the same, Mr. JOSEPH ROGERS, to Miss ANN RIDPATH.

On the evening of the 15th inst. by the same, Mr. JOHN CHARLES, to Miss TIRZAH HARR.

On the evening of the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. ELISHA WHITE, to Miss MARGARET ZARGABLE.

On Monday, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Lutz, Mr. ROBERT A. DARST, to Miss JULIA DUMAINE, all of this city.

On Thursday, 17th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Eustace, Mr. THOS. DOGGEN, to Miss MARGARET MOORE.

On Thursday, June 15th, by the Rev. Thomas Eustace, Mr. JAMES C. NAVAN, to Miss MARY JANE MOORE.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. John Coleman, Mr. GEORGE GREEN, to Miss ELIZA BROOKER, both of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. James K. Talmadge, at Blawenburgh, April 14th, 1837, Mr. JAMES A. son of John Andrews, Esq. Cashier B. U. States, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH A. daughter of John Rossell, formerly of the neighbourhood of Trenton, N. J.

On the 19th of May last, by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, WILLIAM FRANCIS SMALL, Esq. member of the Philadelphia Bar, to Miss MARY ANN FITTON, all of this city.

At Burlington, N. J. on Tuesday morning, the 22d inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane, ROBERT S. VAN RENSSELAER, of New York, to SARAH C. daughter of the late Robert Ball, Esq.

At Compton, Talbot county, Md. on Thursday evening, 11th inst. by the Rev. Henry M. Mason, JOHN F. JAMES, of Philadelphia, to SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel Stevens, Esq. of the former place.

—DEATHS.—

On Sunday, 20th inst. MATILDA, daughter of John M. Test, aged 1 year.

On Saturday, the 19th inst. ANN ALSQUITH, youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth Adright aged 17 months and 19 days.

On Sixth day afternoon, ANNA BURR, widow of the late W. H. Burr, in the 68th year of her age.

Suddenly, at Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa. on the evening of the 10th instant, Mr. RIDGWAY THOMAS, aged 45 years and three months, in consequence of an injury on the rail-road.

On the 18th inst. AMANDA BUCANNAN, infant daughter of William and Martha Neely.

On Wednesday morning, in the 80th year of her age, SARAH MAGER, relict of the late Philip Mager, deceased.

On Wednesday morning, WILLIAM BURROUGH, in the 72d year of his age.

On Saturday evening, 19th inst. JOHN FRANCIS, infant son of Wm. Watts, aged 4 months and 17 days.

On Saturday last, Miss JOHANNAH KEMBLE, aged 39 years.

On Sunday, August 12th, at the residence of his grand father, (Benjamin White,) in Fells township, THOMAS YARDLEY RICHARDS, infant son of John and Hannah Richards, of Philadelphia, aged about 11 months.

Suddenly, on Monday, 21st inst. from the accidental discharge of his gun, WILLIAM KUHN, in the 20th year of his age, son of Charles Kuhn, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday morning, 22d instant, HENRY SCHROADER, in the 57th year of his age.

On Monday, 21st inst. JACOB DUFFIELD.

On Sunday evening, 20th inst. Mr. JOHN GOODBURN, late of London, aged 42 years.

On the 8th July, at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 21 German street, of small pox, Mr. WILLIAM WILLEY, son of John Willey, aged 22 years, formerly of Woodborough, New Hampshire.

At Salem, N. J. on Wednesday morning, the 16th inst. GEORGE PORTER, infant son of Francis L. and Charlotte M. Macculloch, aged 9 months and 4 days.

In New Orleans, on the 11th inst. Captain SAM'L C. BOUSH, of the brig Uncas.

There were 146 deaths in Philadelphia during the last week, 35 of which were adults, and 111 children. 16 people of color included in the amount.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, NEXT WEEK.

The September Number of this popular periodical, with the following

Embellishments:

An Interview between Washington and Gov. Dinwiddie, a copper plate—New Brighton Hotel, Pa.—Queen Elizabeth's Armoury, London—Music: "She is Thine," a popular Song, arranged for the piano.

CONTENTS.

The Sisters—The Character of Woman—Mosques at Constantinople—The Court of Titania—Latimer—The French Officer—It's My Luck—The Prisoner of St. Leu—The Death of Soto—The Hours—New Brighton Hotel, cut—Queen Elizabeth's Armoury, cut—Nassau Hall, continuation of—Insane Establishment, No. 1—Fashions at Spitalfield Hall—The Married State.

POETRY.

Washington's Reply to Gov. Dinwiddie—A Ballad—Schuylkill—Evening—To an Infant Sleeping—The Sun—Love—Home—Past, Present, Future—The Maniac—A Sister—Lines Homage to Marie Manoel—On Shylock—To the Wind—My ain Wife—She is Thine—Taking of the Temple.

☞ The terms of this popular publication are $2.50 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 600 closely printed pages, to this a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is perhaps the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States.

A few copies of the Casket for 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35 and '36 containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at the office. Address (post paid),

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher.
aug 26 36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

Read This!

Randolph, Tipton Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 5, 1837.

SHOULD this meet the eye of Major L. Israel, or Lieut. Stephen H. Burton, late of the Texian Army, the subscriber wishes them to write him at the above named place immediately; as he wishes to correspond with them on matters of importance to each.

aug 26—3t WILLIAM P. MILLER.

SEEDS.

ORDERS for Garden Seed, the growth of 1837, will now be received at the Seed Store of the subscriber, many kinds having already been cleaned are now in store, and others under care are coming in daily, as they are perfected. The assortment consists of all the best kinds in general use as well as others of recent introduction.

MULBERRY SEED.—A quantity of the true Italian White Mulberry Seed, carefully collected the present season from select trees.

GRASS SEED.—On hand, as usual, Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd, and other grass seeds of best selections, with an assortment of Bird Seeds.

GEORGE M. COATES,
aug 26 '37—1y* No. 49 Market st. below 2d st.

Kane's Piece Book.

THIS day is published and for sale at the Writing Academy, 106 South 9th, near Walnut, Kane's Piece Book, being a collection of pieces from the most popular authors, elegantly engraved, for the use of schools and private scholars. aug 5—4t*

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811—the S. E. corner of Chesnut and (entrance in) Third street—up stairs.

PROCURES Houses and Farms, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Bar-keepers, Grooms, Hostlers, Porters, Housekeepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children, and bought Servants.

A House Keeper wants a situation.
A Wet Nurse wants a situation.
Wanted, a Child to wet nurse.
COAL, of the first quality, FOR SALE. aug 19—3t*

☞ Fare reduced to $12. ☜

PIONEER FAST PACKET LINE,

TO PITTSBURGH.

Through in 3½ days—Starts every morning at SIX O'CLOCK.

Via the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Rail-roads, and Pennsylvania Canal.

The above LINE leaves the West Chester House, corner of Broad and Race streets, by entirely new eight wheel Cars and Boats of the very best construction.

Travellers may rest assured that the accommodations of the Pioneer Line are equal in all respects if not superior to those of any other line.

Office, N. E. corner of 4th and Chesnut street.

For seats, apply as above, or No. 200 Market st. N. E. corner 3d and Willow sts. and at No. 31 South 3d st.

A. B. CUMMINGS, Agent.

N. B.—This Line connects with the mail steam packet Line from Pittsburgh to Louisville. aug 16—6m

THE "BETTER CURRENCY."

SMALL NOTES of $1—75 cts—50 cts—25 cts—10 cts—5 cts or of other denominations, handsomely printed, with Xylographic ornaments, vignettes, &c. and at the shortest notice, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 36 Carter's Alley. jy 8—tf

For Sale,

ONE share in the Philadelphia Library. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. aug 5—tf

Wanted

BY A PHYSICIAN of the city, a situation in the country, for the practice of medicine. Address W. M. D. through the Post office, Philadelphia. aug 19—4t*

Deafness Cured!

FOR the benefit of the public, and in gratitude to Dr. Matthew Taylor, I consider it a duty I owe, to make known the great good I have derived from his remedy for deafness, having been five years afflicted with dulness of hearing, accompanied with very unaccountable sounds in the head, as the ringing of bells &c. I made application to numerous sources without benefit, and am now perfectly restored to my sense of hearing by half a bottle of Taylor's Guttæ Vegetabilis, as any one afflicted with similar symptoms, may be convinced of by calling at my residence in Front and Schuylkill, between Filbert and Arch streets.

JAMES LANEY,
Boot and Shoe Maker.

The above Medicine is for sale by Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 33 South Fourth street. aug 19—3t*

Engraved Small Notes.

THE subscriber has had engraved an elegant assortment of steel plates, in the first style of bank note engraving, with vignette ends and borders, for the purpose of inserting type lettering, which possess all the advantages of an engraved note. For beauty and utility in preventing counterfeits, they will be of great advantage to corporations, &c. where the amount of issue will not warrant the expense of having plates purposely engraved, the cost will not be more than the usual price of bank note printing. Orders from a distance, with the form of lettering sent, will be immediately attended to.

S. TILIER,
20 Carter's Alley.

N. B.—The denominations are from 6¼ cents to $2. aug 19—3t

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, at Kennett Square, Chester Co. Pa. on the 5th inst. an apprentice to the Paper Making business, named JAMES SYKES. He is a large, stout lad, about 19 years old, light complexion, about six feet high, of sullen disposition and has a large mark or scar on the right side of his neck, occasioned by the King's Evil. Took with him a fine dark green cloth coat, light blue cassimere pantaloons, dark silk vest, fur hat, &c. Another suite of coarse roundabout and pantaloons, dark cassinett vest, wool hat, &c. with other common clothing. The above reward, or a half quire of broken paper, will be given to any person giving information of said runaway, or lodging him in any jail so that the subscriber may get him, but no charges. All persons are cautioned against harboring said apprentice.

CHARLES MATTHEWS,
aug 19—3t* Kennett Square, Chester co. Pa.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Byberry Township, Philadelphia co. on the 7th inst. an indented girl, named RACHEL ANN WOODS, about 16 years old. Any person who will bring her back will receive the above reward, but no charges or thanks.

8th month 10th, 1837. JESSE WILSON.
aug 19—3t*

Land Wanted.

THE Philadelphia Land Company that intends to build the Good City of AGATHOPOLIS, wants to purchase 4000 to 6000 acres of good healthy land, in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, or Michigan. As 100 settlers are ready to go, and 1000 tenants will be procured, owners of large tracts will find it convenient to deal with the Company. Proposals will be received describing the locality, the price must not exceed one dollar or one twenty-five per acre, payable in Gold or United States Bank Notes at once, or by instalments. Apply by letter, to C. S. Rafinesque, Secretary of the Company, No. 172 Vine street.

By order of the Trustees,
aug 19—3t* C. S. RAFINESQUE, Secretary.

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,

South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silversmith business or manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner, or to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city, for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing kept constantly on hand, and made expressly to their order.

nov 1 '36—tf R. & W. WILSON.

Taylor's Guttæ Vegetablis,

FOR DEAFNESS.

WE have much pleasure in bearing testimony to this safe and efficacious medicine. We do this on grounds of strict impartiality, knowing several friends who have been relieved by it.—*Christian Commonwealer.*

Sold by DR. WM. YOUNG,
aug 19—3t* 33 S. 4th st. 1 door above Chesnut.

On Low Spirits.

LOW SPIRITS is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen, technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of the cavity, whence comes the name of hypochondriasis.

Symptoms.

The common corporeal symptoms are flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dimness of sight, palpitations, and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance, or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied with a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar trains of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

Causes.

A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, the immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses,) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen, is a frequent cause.

Treatment.

The principal objects of the treatment are, to remove indigestion, to strengthen the body, and to enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, and pleasant conversation. The bowels (if costive) being carefully regulated by the occasional use of mild aperients. We know nothing better calculated to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans's Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and antispasmodic,) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; as in many cases it will greatly aggravate the symptoms.

The medical office of Dr. WM. EVANS is at No. 100 Chatham street, N. Y. where his Camomile, as well as his excellent Family Aperient Pills, may be obtained. Sold also by his advertised country agents.

Office No. 81 south Eighth street, near Market, west side, PHILADA.

THE ANTIDOTE.

In the midst of a general, and in many instances, unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. Wm. Evans' medicinal preparations have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation.—They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that have the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in their favour, if not the only medicines which give full satisfaction to their purchasers. Dr. W. EVANS has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by these gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious.—He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtue.

In sick headache, nervous debility, spasmodic affections, prostration of muscular and vital energy and consequent loss of ease, comfort, and ultimately of life itself, they restore health in the most impaired and hopeless constitutions, not by being taken in excessive quantities, for the necessity of their use gradually decreases, as of course it ought to do, if they are good for any thing; by their direct adaption to the powers of the human stomach. There is one disease, however, which is unhappily but too prevalent, in which their ability [illegible] pre-eminent, and that is in the disease which is produced by violent drastic purges, taken in pernicious quantities, and which may be termed the "Quack-Morison" disease. The excessive debility both of body and mind, produced by this destructive practice, can only be relieved by a tonic, and such as the Camomile preparation contains.—Dr. W. Evans supplies an antidote for a host of public poisons, and a remedy for all those diseases which he professes to cure. A single trial will prove the vast superiority of a course or practice which is based upon science, experience, common sense and honesty.

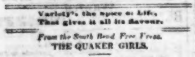
DYSPEPSIA IN ALL ITS FORMS.—Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the heart, Nervous Irritability, Whites, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Hysterics, Head-Ache, Hiccup, Sea Sickness, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Doloreux, Cramp, Convulsions of Children, Measles, Small Pox, Whooping Cough, Rickets, Teething, Worms &c., Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Palsy, Serous Apoplexy, and organic affections of the heart.

Persons whose nerves have been thus injured by calomel or excessive grief, great loss of blood, the suppression of accustomed discharges, or cutaneous eruptions, excess in drinking, or other causes which tend to relax and enervate the nervous system, will find a friend to soothe and comfort in Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine. Sold at No. 8 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, where they can be obtained wholesale or retail.

Sold also by his advertised country agents. Agents are wanted North and West.

Agents for Dr. Evan's Pills.

Wm. N. Stevens, fancy store, No. 225 north Third street, 1 door above Noble street, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Parker, book store and library, Beach st. Kensington.
George Lassmore, corner 10th and Green sts.
[illegible] Peckworth, Wilmington, Del.
Ham & Davis, Norristown.
H. Ritchie, Post Master, New Castle, Del.
David Jones, Phoenixville, Chester county, Pa.
Nathan Davis, Camden, N. J.
J. M'Pherson, Trenton, N. J.
W. C. & F. Webb, Georgetown, Ky.
Mr. Maxwell, Lancaster, Pa.
Mr. Wm. Matthias, Columbia.
Mr. James Gardner, Robbstown.
Andrew Means, Manayunk.
John Leyton, [illegible].
Joseph Rogers, Trapp, Montgomery co.
George Gery, Reading, General Agent for Berks co.
Henry Fries, Germantown.
H. Z. Powell, Chester.
Joseph Scott, Wilmington, 22 Market st. ap 1—tf



THE OLIO

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the South Bend Free Press.

THE QUAKER GIRLS.

There's many a lass with a blooming cheek,
And many an eye that hath learned to speak,
There's many a beauty jewell'd out,
And many a wit at ball and rout,
And many a head for such will whirl,
But give me a beautiful Quaker girl!

There are those that please, and those that charm,
There are those that boast of a lovely form,
Of pearly teeth, or a pretty foot,
Or of having sprung from an honor'd root,
Or of heads all deck'd with gems and curls;
But those are unlike the Quaker gals!

Have you ever gazed on a pretty face,
By nature deck'd with every grace,
That told of a soul all pure and bright,
Of a mind that glowed with virtue's light,
That spoke of a heart to nature true?
'Tis the Quaker girl exposed to view!

Have you ever felt of a lilly hand
That shrinking, gave you a reprimand?
Have you ever chatted (we all know how)
And smil'd at her simple "thee" and "thou,"
Or laughed when she frankly told you "yes"
'Tis the fashion you know with the Quakeress!

There is kindness beaming from her eye,
And truth in her every look and sigh;
There is honesty breathed in every vow,
And it sounds no worse for its "thee" and "thou."
So boast if you will, of each lass you see,
But the Quakeress is the one for me!!!

CHANCE.

'Tis priestcraft all,' the sententious atheist cries,
'The world was made by chance—the Bible lies:
'Tis useless such assertions to repel;
But what if chance has also made a hell?

QUESTION.—Suppose three lots of ground of equal area, the first of which is circular, the second square, the third an equilateral triangle: each lot is enclosed with a four rail fence, each rail being 12 feet long, and the whole number of rails enclosing the three lots is equal to the whole number of acres, required the perimeter of each lot.

An answer is requested.

We saw the following announcement in the city:

"Hugh Ketchum, hile, hoist hers up hand trip."

"You catch em! I'll hoist her up, and trip!" said we; "good heavens, can this be a place where they Harke beauteous women? That this should be told, or that we should live to read it!" But our fears were mollified by a friend, who assured us that Hugh Ketchum was a very honest but ignorant huckster, and that his sign was intended to set forth that he sold "Oil—Oyster Soup—and Tripe!"—*N. O. Herald.*

Mobile is a mighty queer place: half sand—half trees—and the THIRD half made up of houses and animals; here is a street called "Joakem!" or "Joke-em!" and at the corner of it lives a man who felicitates himself upon possessing the puzzling appellation of "I Primo!" What Mr. Primo is "prime oh!" in, we are puzzled to comprehend, unless it is set forth in his singular sign, which reads thus: "I Primo! Lice se two Re-Tail?" What this prime personage is peculiarly appointed or regularly licensed to "Re-Tail," exceeds even the limits of our lofty imagination, or whether he is licensed to retail any thing, must remain to us a mystery: in short, we think it must be a JOKE, especially as Primo's prime sign is set up at the corner of Joke-em street.

Quick Thought.—Your genuine Hibernian is one of the happiest fellows in the world at a prompt excuse. The Edinburg Courant says that an Irishman having accidentally broken a pane of glass in a window of a house in Queen street, was making the best of his way to get out of sight, as well as out of sound; but unfortunately for Pat, the proprietor stole a march on him, and having seized him by the collar, exclaimed "you broke my window, fellow, did you not?" "To be sure I did," said Pat, "and did'n you see me running home for money to pay for it?"

THE CAPTAIN AND THE DANDY.—The portfolio of an ex-editor now and then sends forth some amusing "odds and ends," among which is this good one of a captain of one of our Nantucket whalers, an eccentric fellow, and a rather an uncouth figure, who visited one of our cities after a cruise of three years, and one evening attended the theatre.—As a matter of course such a rough dark complexioned old character in a box with several fashionable ladies and gentlemen attracted some considerable attention, and created much merriment among the exquisites. Several times, every opera glass in the boxes was thrust at him, until finally aware that he was the attraction of the evening, he left the house, determined to repay such impudence in their own coin, on the following night. Accordingly, on the succeeding evening, enveloping beneath his great coat *the ship's Spy glass* about two feet and a half in length he started for the theatre. As soon, almost, as he entered his box, the opera-glasses were in commotion. He waited till the play commenced when upon observing a young gentleman, with a cane under his arm and a glass at his eye, pointed directly at him, he drew forth from his outgarment the spy glass, and drawing it from the case the entire length, aimed it directly at the dandy, and continued to look at him until the house was in a complete uproar, and the fop left the box for the lobbies.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

Presentiments of approaching evil are a remarkably common and yet a remarkable curious phenomena of the human mind; they are often wholly unconnected with fear, for they have existed in the most daring hearts. Nelson is said to have expected that Trafalgar was to be his last battle, and he dressed himself in all his orders accordingly. Fox almost dated the day of his death, while he was in at least as good health as he had been for some years. "Pitt," said he "has gone in January, I may go in June." And in June the disease commenced which shortly carried him to the grave. In Sir Walter Scott's Memoirs there is an odd instance of a similar anticipation. "Lord Melville and Lord President Blair had died about the same time," he remarks; "there was a very curious coincidence between the deaths of those eminent characters and that of a person of very inferior grade, a dentist in Edinburgh, named Dubisson. He had met the President the day before his death, who used a particular expression in speaking to him. The day before Lord Melville died, he also met Dubisson nearly on the same spot, and to the man's surprise used nearly the same words in saluting him. On this second death, he expressed, jocularly, however, an opinion that he would be the third; he was taken ill and died in the space of an hour. Was not this *remarkable?*

FAITHFUL MESSENGER.—One of the prisoners in the Luxemburgh had a dog, who, it will be seen in the following recital, gave extraordinary proofs of sagacity, as well as of attachment to his master. Every day the dog watched an opportunity to pass into the interior of the prison and, entering the chamber of his master, overwhelmed him with caresses. One day in particular his demonstrations of joy were so reiterated as to become exceedingly troublesome; but the more his master strove to render him quiet, the more importunately the animal persisted in his caresses; he leaped, howled, barked, and bending his head downward, appeared to direct the attention of his master to his collar.—Concluding the dog had been wounded by some accident, he then examined him, but finding no kind of hurt upon him, and being teased by his restlessness, he attempted to put him out of the room. The dog however, escaped from his hands, and displayed the same tokens, till his master took off the collar, when the animal again began to bark and to whine, but no longer with a tone of inquietude. Surprised at the manifest change in the manner of the dog, the prisoner directed his attention to the collar, and found that it held a letter from his wife, who constantly repulsed at the door of the prison, had found this means of conveying her sentiments to him. He replied by the same courier. A regular correspondence was now carried on, and every day at a certain hour, the faithful commissioner of affection passed and repassed with his invisible message.

When Napoleon was wedded to Marie Louise—as an act of grace, he issued a decree, ordering that all convicts confined for fines and expenses, should be set at liberty. He also directed the discharge of all persons arrested for non-payment of taxes—and the remitting of all the dues for nursing children in the public nurse office in Paris. He also ordered that *six thousand old soldiers should be married* to girls belonging to their towns—and as an inducement for the girls to consent thus to reward the veterans for their services in the wars, he gave each a dowry of eighteen hundred francs—or about three hundred and fifty dollars each. The value of the jewels and nuptial ornaments, which Napoleon gave to his bride on this occasion was equal to eighteen millions of francs.

ROMANCE.

There is now at the Bellvue almshouse, a very aged black woman, whose history furnishes a remarkable exemplification of the vicissitudes of human life.

Though black as night, there is something in her form and manner that sets her at an infinite distance from the ordinary negro herd, and seems to substantiate, if proofs were necessary, her claims of high descent.

Her father was one of the most powerful native princes in Africa: his dominions lying chiefly on the Senegal and its tributaries. About the year 1770, having taken the field in person against the Moors, he sent his favorite daughter, under a strong escort, to be taken care of during his absence, by a relative, residing near the coast.

Seid Hamet, the Moorish enemy, learning of this arrangement, immediately commissioned several spies to go and make her captive, or procure her abduction by some slaver or other vessel at the mouth of the river. In the latter expedient they were successful.

The Captain of an English brig, knowing that he could extort a heavy ransom, found means through their agency to entice her on board, and shortly after sailed for England. On his arrival she was introduced to many persons of distinction as a specimen of African royalty; and finally on the embarking of Sir John Parr, (under whose protection she then was) for Halifax, she was presented to his present Majesty the King of England, then Prince William Henry, commandant of the Hussar frigate.

Up to this time the report that she was a voluntary exile from her home had not been contradicted, and was relied upon as truth; but the generous sailor prince during the passage out, discovered the true state of the case, and determined to take her into his own immediate charge that she might be returned to her father without delay.

As the most ready method of settling all difficulties, he made a handsome present to the Captain who brought her away, and who pretended to be under heavy responsibilities for her safe return. This negociation was effected in Halifax, but no sooner was the arrangement consummated and the bonus paid, than he secretly conveyed her to the West Indies; but learning at Providence that the Prince, greatly irritated at his duplicity, had published a description of his person and orders for his arrest, he made a precipitate retreat from that region, and brought her up to this city. Here the just retribution of Heaven overtook him, and he was reduced to beggary.

Being now cut off from all prospect of ever taking her back, to receive the reward of his treachery, in the way of ransom, he made a sale of her privately to a southern planter, who was to send and take her from her lodgings. As her good fortune ordered, however, she received an intimation of the plot, in time to make her escape to the house of the Mayor, who immediately apprehended and severely punished her persecutor.

Her character and adventures excited much interest in this city at that time, and many wealthy families made her welcome among them; several influential gentlemen even taking pains to write to England in her behalf. Some years ago a box of gold dust and a large quantity of ivory were sent to Liverpool by her relatives in the vain hope of purchasing her restoration; but the precious remittance soon fell into piratical hands, and the rightful owner was left to take her chance of a return to Africa, without its aid.

For half a century she has resided in and about New York, always an object of kind regard, by the descendants of those who first gave her a home; and, what is very remarkable, during so long a period, she has never made one acquaintance among the black population; considering them beings entirely inferior to herself in caste.

Since the accession of Prince William to the throne of Great Britain, several letters have been written by benevolent individuals here to members of Parliament, endeavoring to bring her case before the King. But such matters are attended with so much difficulty and delay that in all human probability, the poor old woman doubtless the rightful heiress of great wealth and power, will die with us, in a house of alms in a land of strangers.

THE GARDENER.

It is a matter of some consideration to a European, however inured he may be by the strange vicissitudes of oriental travelling, to decide upon his operation on first arriving at the town he has been toiling anxiously all day to reach. I felt not unlike some of the wandering youths of the Arabian Nights, as I sat by my pool of water awaiting my Arab messenger. I saw no person to interrupt my meditations but the gardener, who, although he observed me perform my ablutions, kept away, supposing that as a good musulman, I should require time on their completion to make my bows towards Mecca. At length he approached, and, uttering "Salaam aleikoum!" begged me to move to a better part of the garden. I followed him to a small green spot in the midst of a cluster of pomegranate trees by which ran a stream through a little canal that wandered in every direction round the garden. It was the hour for watering the plants, and he had cut the dam, when he gave me the greeting by the side of the reservoir. I threw myself down on the grass, and was delighted when my host disappeared, to find myself quite alone.

The sun was low, the air was cool. One of the most happy sensations imaginable, is the change that comes over the mind in such a place after an escape from the Desert. I was not long left to myself, for the gardener returned with a quantity of apricots,—there were many apricot trees in the garden,—and throwing them in my lap desired me to eat. He first took one himself, however, as well to encourage me, as to remove any doubts I might have conceived of their safety. I never met an uncivil gardener in my life, and the efforts of this one to make me comfortable because I was a stranger, showed as I have seen it observed, that the occupation of cultivating the soil is at all times the prompter of benevolent actions for he must have seen too that I had but little the air of a true believer.—*Skinner's Journal over land to India.*

A SPECIMEN OF TROLLOPISM.—"On the evening of the eventful day, a brilliant party was assembled beneath the hospitable roof of Mrs. Blueberry. It consisted of the twenty seven blues of Little Orange street, and the celebrated Miss Lydia Laurel, a travelling Londoner. She was a coarse, middle-aged dame, with frizzed curls, and a provoking stare—fat and forty—looking like a John Bull in petticoats.—She had been recounting some travellers' tales of her adventures in the "west," which were listened to in rapturous silence by her host of admirers.

'I'll give you a hillustration of manners in the vest,' said the elegant female. "I vas a dinin' aboard the vach-you-call-um steamboat Snag on the Hi-heigho River. The gentleman next me, on my right, was a northerner, and the gentleman on my left vas a southerner. Vel, gals, they gits into a kind of discussion of the habbolition question, when some 'igh vords having 'Please to retract,' said the southerner. 'Vont do it,' said the northerner. 'Pray, ma'am,' said the southerner to me, 'vill you 'ave the goodness to lean back in your chair?' Vith the greatest pleasure, said I—not knowin' vat vas a comin. Ven, vat does my gentleman do, but vipe out a hoss pistle, as long as my harm, and shoots my right-hand neighbor dead. But that vasn't half, for the bullet comin' out of his right temple, wounded a lady in the side. She buttered an orrifick scream. "Pon vord, my ma'am,' said the southerner, 'you needn't make so much noise about it, for I did it by mistake.'

"And was not justice done the murderer?" asked Mrs. Blueberry.

"Hinstantly, dear madam. The cabin passengers vent right to vork and lynched him. They 'ung him to the lamp chains, right hover the dining-table, and then finished the dessert. But, for my part, it quite spoiled my happetite."

A FLEMISH COURTSHIP.—"Goot afternoon, worthy friend Kroger!" "Goot afternoon, Burgomaster!—This is koind and neighbourly. Walk in; Kitty's in the back parlour." "I'm coom to see Kitty; Kitty is noice; I loove Kitty." "Well, that's plain and honest; you never told me this before, Mynheer; I'm pleased to hear it; walk in, my dear sir." (Offering his arm.) "Thank'e, I'll do vera well without your assistance; lead forward; how noice the pig's puddings smell, Mynheer." "Yaw, they were made by Kitty; here she is. Kitty, the Burgomaster!—Burgomaster Schlippenbach, Kitty. You will excuse me for five minutes; I see a customer in the shop." "La, Mynheer Burgomaster Schlippenbach, what an unusual pleasure!" "I'm coom a-courting, Kitty." "A-courting, and to whom, pray?" "To you, sweet Miss Kitty Kroger." "Oh, Sir, you do me much pride?" and she drew herself up at least a foot higher. "Yaw, you are vera proud; you mustn't be proud when you marry me, Miss Kitty." "Oh, no, I'll be any thing you wish me, dear Mynheer Schlippenbach." "That's a goot girl; good by; I'll coom again to morrow." "Are you going so soon, sweetheart." "Yaw, I moost go, now I have finished courting you; goot day." "Well, stay, my dear Sir; here are some of the hog's puddings I heard you praising; you'll like them, I know you will; there, put them into your pocket; and here are some sausages from Bologna; there, they just fit the other pocket." "Thank e—goot by; but I say Kitty, give me a kiss—(buss)—thank'e—goot evening." And away went the swain, who had begun a love affair as he would have begun a bargain for a cargo of Dutch mackeral.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Our correspondent Numps gives us the last instance of absence of mind. A gentleman of this place, went a fishing, as the phrase goes, and having caught a fish, proceeded to string it, but by some mistake, placed the fish on the bank, and strung himself on the nearest tree.—*Verdict of the Coroners jury, absence of mind.—Blockley Troglodyte.*

Nothing is beneath the attention of a great Man.

This short sentence is inscribed over the door of a small building in Holland, which was once the workshop of Peter the Great; and furnishes more than volumes of common description and history could do, an insight into the character of the man who raised the Muscovites from the deepest barbarism to the rank of civilization, and laid the foundation of an extent of which the world seems as yet little able to comprehend.

Nothing more truly marks an original mind and stamps its possessor as a truly great man, than the seizure of circumstances which would pass unnoticed by the great multitude, and by subjecting them to the powerful analysis of his reasoning powers, deducting inferences of the greatest practical results.

The power of the loadstone to attract iron, has been known from time immemorial; accident discovered the fact that a magnetic needle would indicate the north; but for a long time this truth was productive of no result. In the hands of Flavia Gioja of Amalfi it produced the mariner's compass, an instrument which has changed the whole course of commerce, and opened America and Australia to the rest of the world.

We owe to the Galvanic or voltaic battery, one of the most powerful instruments in advancing science the world has yet seen, to Madame Galvanis noticing the contraction of the muscles of a skinned frog accidentally touched by a person on whom her husband was at that moment making the experiment in electricity.—The experiment of Galvani and Voltaie were followed up by Davy, Hare and Silliman, and effects which have astonished and instructed the world, have been the result. The dry Galvanic pile in the hands of the discoverer, De Luc, was nothing more than a scientific plaything. Singer of London, a mechanic of genius, saw the pile, and applied the power thus generated to move the machinery of a watch; and one constructed by him has now run more than 16 years without winding or loss of motion.

A chemist was at work in his laboratory, preparing a powder for a certain purpose. A spark fell into this composition and it exploded; and from that day gunpowder was discovered.—Some may question the utility of this discovery, but we do not. Gunpowder has materially aided the miner, the founder, and the chemist, but more than all it has given internal order and tranquility to the kingdoms of Europe, by knocking down those strong holds of feudal barbarism and cruelty, the castle of a haughty and domineering nobility, and placing the weak, so far as regards protection by law, and security to person and property, on a level with the highest.

A German peasant carved letters on a bark of a beach tree, and with them stamped characters on paper for the amusement of his children. Nothing more was thought of them, but from that Faust conceived and executed moveable type; and printing, an art that perhaps has exercised a greater influence on the destiny of mankind than any other, thus had a beginning.

Galileo was in church at Florence where a drowsy Dominican was holding forth on the merits of the Virgin, and the miracles of the Holy Church; this harangue the philosopher cared very little about. The principle lamp of the church had been left suspended in such a manner that it swung to and fro in the slightest breath and caught the eye of the philosopher.—The regularity of its oscilations struck him, and the idea of employing such vibrations to measure time occurred. Galileo left the church and returned to his study, and in a short time the first pendulum ever made, was swinging.

Some children playing with some glasses of a Dutch spectacle maker, accidentally placed two so that the steeple of a church appeared much nearer and bottom upwards. From this little beginning was produced the telescope; an instrument which more than any other, has enlarged the boundaries of the Universe, and given to man more exalted ideas of that being who spake all these works into existence.

About one hundred and fifty years ago, an old man might have been seen in his study, apparently amusing himself by witnessing the escape of steam from an old wine bottle and the checking it by instantaneously plunging it into cold water. There are multitudes who sneer at an observer of nature who could stoop to notice such a trifle; yet this expansion and condensation of steam in the wine bottle, and the train of thoughts which it suggested, in the hands of the Marquis of Worcester, gave birth to the steam engine, the most valuable present Science has ever made to the Arts.—These very men who filled with delight and astonishment when they behold the beautiful steamboat majestically ploughing the waves, or the steam car whirling its train of carriages over the rail road with almost the rapidity of thought, would be the first to look and speak with contempt of the train of small causes that led to important results.

THE BIRD CATCHER AND HIS CANARY.

In the town of Cleves, an English gentleman was residing with a Prussian family, during that time of the fair, which we shall pass over, having nothing remarkable to distinguish it from other annual meetings, where people assemble to stare at, cheat each other, and divert themselves, and to spend the year's savings in buying those bargains which would have been probably better bought at home. One day after dinner, as the dessert was just brought on the table, the travelling German musicians, who commonly ply the houses at these times, presented themselves and were suffered to play; and just as they were making their bows for the money they received for their harmony, a bird catcher, who had rendered himself famous for educating and calling forth the talents of the feathered race, made his appearance, and was well received by the party, which was numerous and benevolent.

The musicians, who had heard of this bird catcher's fame, begged permission to stay; and the master of the house, who had a great share of good nature, indulged their curiosity—a curiosity, indeed, in which every one participated—for all that we have heard or seen of learned pigs, dogs, asses and horses, was said to be extinguished in the wonderful wisdom which blazed in the genius of the bird catcher's canary. The canary was produced, and the owner harangued him in the following manner, placing him upon his fore finger—Bijou, jewel, you are now in the presence of persons of great sagacity and honor; take heed you do not deceive the expectation they have conceived of you from the world's report; you have got laurels; beware of erring; in a word report yourself like the bijou; the jewel of the canary birds, as you certainly are."

All this time the bird seemed to listen, and indeed, placed himself in the true attitude of attention, by sloping his head to the ear of the man, and then distinctly nodding twice, when his master left off speaking; and if ever nods were intelligible and promissory, these were two of them. "That's good," said the master, pulling off his hat to the bird. "Now then, let us see if you are a canary of honor—give us a tune." The canary sang. "Pshaw! that's too harsh; 'tis the note of a raven, with a hoarseness upon him; something pathetic." The canary whistled as if his little throat was changed into a lute. "Faster," says the man—"Slower—very well—what a plague is this toot about, and this little head? No wonder you are out, Mr. Bijou, when you forget your time. That's a jewel—bravo! bravo! my little man!" All that he was ordered, or reminded of, he done to admiration. His head and foot beat time; humored the variations both of tone and movement, and "the sound was a just echo of the sense," according to the strictest of poetical, and (as it ought to be) of musical composition. "Bravo! bravo!" re-echoed from all parts of the dining room.

The musicians declared the canary bird was a greater master of music than any of their band. "And do you not show your sense of civility, sir?" cried the bird catcher, with an angry air. The canary bowed most respectfully, to the great delight of the company. His next achievement was going through the martial exercise with a straw gun, after which—"My poor bijou," says the owner, "thou hast had hard work, and must be a little weary; a few performances more, and thou shalt repose. Show the ladies how to make a courtesy." The bird here crossed his taper legs, and sunk and rose with an ease and grace that would have put half our subscription assembly belles to the blush. "That's my bird! and now a bow, head and foot corresponding." Here the striplings for ten miles round London might have blushed also. "Let us finish with a hornpipe, my brave little fellow—that's it—keep it up." The activity, glee, spirit, and accuracy, with which this last order was obeyed, wound up the applause, (in which all the musicians joined, as well with their instruments as with their clappings) to the highest pitch of admiration. Bijou himself seemed to feel the sacred thirst for fame, and shook his little plumes, and caroled an "Io pæan," that sounded like the conscious notes of victory.

"Thou hast done all my biddings bravely," said the master caressing his feathered servant—"now, then, take a nap, while I take thy place."

Hereupon the canary went into a counterfeit slumber, as like the effect of the poppied god, first shutting one eye, then the other, then nodding, then droppin, so much on one side, that the hands of several of the company were stretched out to save him from falling; and just as those hands approached his feathers, suddenly recovering, and dropping as much on the other, at length sleep seemed to fix him in a steady position, whereupon the owner took him from his finger and laid him flat upon the table, where the man assured us, he would remain in a good sound sleep, while he himself had the honor to do his best to fill up the interval.

Some cross bachelor or married editor has placed the following surly heading to his marriage list:—

"Here the girls, and here the widow,
Always cast their earliest glance,
And, with a smileless face, consider
If they two don't stand a chance
To make some clever fellow double
In bliss, and often, too, in trouble."

THE RURAL ECONOMIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A FEW HINTS TO PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS.

I have been an observer for many years past of some of the operations of agriculture and the farming business,—and having lived most of my days in the State of New Jersey, where the practice of cutting grain is with the sickle instead of the scythe and cradle, but the present generation in Pennsylvania appear to have grown up without acquiring the art of using the sickle, which in my apprehension is much to be regretted, because I think it the most saving and judicious method of gathering grain, and I give my reasons thus: and in the first place,—let it be observed that where the grain is good, or in other words where the straw is large and stands thick on the ground, it is often tangled and blown down with the wind, which renders it impossible for the scythe and cradle to get at it at all, but where this is not the case, and the grain stands straight, even and regular, and both operations performed by good hands, the advantage is much in favour of the sickle: 2d,—it is sometimes exposed for days to the wind and rain, whilst laying in swarth, which circumstance causes additional labour and manifest loss: 3d—there is often much more grass and weeds cut and bound up with the grain, which may have a tendency to cause it to must: 4th,—I object to gathering the additional quantity of straw which is unavoidable in the practice of cradling, inasmuch as it fills up the barn unnecessarily, besides causing at least one third more labour in thrashing, as well as hauling from the field to the barn: 5th.—and when the sheaves are taken to the barn, the ground is again to be gone over with what is termed gleaning. And in this operation I have been told that they gather one, two, three, four, and sometimes five bushels per acre, and this quantity is often liable to be lost, on account of multiplicity of business at this season of the year, and sometimes rain, &c. which causes it to lay in the field, perhaps a week or ten days after being cut, and thereby rendered of but little value; all of which would have been saved at first if the sickle had been used instead of the scythe and cradle. And when this gleaning is performed, I apprehend there is yet more grain left in the field than would have been by the use of the sickle, and this latter waste is occasioned from several causes, such as unevenness of the ground, stumps, stones, &c., which prevents the horse rake from having the desired effect: 6th,—I would mention the great disadvantage, that I apprehend there is in the use of the scythe and cradle, more than that of the sickle, inasmuch as it leaves the ground much more bare and exposed to the rays of the sun in the heat of summer, and thereby scorching up the young clover, which is often sown in the spring amongst the grain, and when the latter is taken if close to the ground the clover is exposed to drought, and sometimes entirely killed; whereas if it had been shaded by a long stubble, the ground would have retained more moisture, and the young grass been preserved: 7th,—there is another disadvantage in taking a larger quantity of straw from the harvest field than is necessary, in order to procure the grain, and that is this,—besides the extra trouble already mentioned, it is increased by making more in hauling manure. I may be told that it is advantageous to have plenty of manure; I grant the fact, but to haul it from one field, and put it on another, is only robbing Peter to pay Paul, and get nothing for our trouble—yes worse than nothing, for I apprehend it would have done more good in the field where it grew, than it will ever do any where else. I mean this as a general rule; there may be instances where it will be advantageous to mow off the stubble and convert it into manure, when the ground is wanted for particular purposes. It is possible I may be also told that two men, one with a scythe and cradle, and the other with a rake, will cut and bind more grain in one day, than four men with sickles; admitting this to be the fact, it does not prove under all the disadvantages that I have enumerated, to be the best and most judicious mode of gathering grain; I wish it to be understood that my observations are confined to cases where the grain is rank and good, for I freely admit that where it is short and thin on the ground, cradling is much to be prefered. But Pennsylvania farmers boast of raising good crops of grain, and particularly wheat. I would therefore recommend them, that in future each farmer furnish every one of his boys, from 5 years old and upwards, each with a sickle, and use every endeavor in their power to instruct them in the art of reaping, so that in a few years the farmers of Pennsylvania may gather their crops of grain with much less loss and extra labour than they are now subject to. I have been in the practice of making use of the sickle more or less with my own hands in the time of harvest, for more than thirty-five years of my life, being taught to practise the use of it when quite young, perhaps not more than 5 or 6 years old, so that my observations are made from a practical knowledge, and not from theory alone. As to the scythe and cradle, I acknowledge I have not been taught the use of it, or more properly I have not learnt to use it, but I have often, of latter years, been present when others, who were said to be good hands with that instrument, were using it, and have been sorry to see so much grain scattered over the ground, and not likely ever to reach the barn; for it would be impossible for the person employed to rake and bind together that which is so scattered, and if he be not careful he will scatter as much in raking and binding, as the scythe and cradle has done, and perhaps both of them, from the idea entertained of the gleaning operation coming after, are not as careful as they ought to be, and of the operation and effects of this gleaning I have above observed.

I make these observations from no other motive than that the Farmers of Pennsylvania and elsewhere may be benefitted by them.

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

E. P. ROBERTS—Respected Friend—Apprehending that any experiments or information relative to raising the Morus Multicaulis or new Chinese Mulberry tree would be acceptable at this time of general inquiry about it and raising of silk, having found by six years experience, that the above mulberry does not stand our winters well, if raised on rich land, especially in low frosty situations; in such places, their growth are apt to be young and tender, and consequently, easily affected by frost, when left exposed to it—I therefore, in the spring of 1836, planted some of said trees in a high, gravelly, clay soil, of poor quality. On this during that season, the trees grew slowly, but even the latter growth was ripe and fine. I left them out last winter for trial, and had the satisfaction to find last spring, those had passed the winter without injury by frost, even to the ends of the twigs, and are now growing finely.

By the success of this experiment, I was encouraged to plant last spring, one and a half acres, and am preparing ground for planting two acres more next spring, with the said Mulberry, as a permanent Mulberry Orchard, for feeding the silk worms.

I have also about 20,000 mulberry trees now growing, and from present appearances, I think they will have fine roots by autumn, and be 3 to 6 feet high. With these I propose filling the orders of my customers, with care and at moderate prices.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

TOPLESS POTATOES.—We were, the other day, shown a curious specimen of new potatoes that were grown without any top, or leaves. About five weeks ago, Mr. J. H. Hill, of Waterville, planted some potatoes of the common kind in the usual way. One or two hills did not come up, and he last week dug down them and found that the potato which he had planted, and which was a whole one, had put out several tubers.

Two of them were as large as a pigeon's egg, each; and there were several smaller ones beginning to show themselves. There was not a sign of any top or leaves to be seen. He found another hill in which the same process was going on.

We do not recollect of having seen an instance of the kind—The growth of the new tubers must have been quite rapid, having grown out and formed to the size above mentioned in five weeks, of not very warm weather. The question suggests itself—how long and how large will they grow without any stalk or leaf to prepare sap for their nourishment? and also, will they continue to grow after the parent potatoe becomes decayed? and if so, from whence comes the nutriment that gives their increase?

The potato that was planted is sound and hard yet.—*Maine Farmer.*

To Preserve Currants.—Take the weight of your currants in sugar, pick out the seeds; take to a pound of sugar half a jack of water, let it melt, then put in the berries, and let them do leisurely, skim them, and take them up, let the syrup boil; put them on again, and when they are clear, and the syrup thick enough, take them off, and when they are cold put them up in glasses.

Every farmer, who has a few acres to spare for such purpose, should devote it to patches of the Palma Christi, and Sun-flower. The first is in great request for making Castor Oil, and the latter for expressing table and lamp oil, and both bring good prices.

The Black Weevil.—A writer for the Farmer's Register recommends the following simple process to clear barns of this pest. When his granaries are cleared of grain, he, once a year, burns in them half a pound of pounded sulphur, closing doors and windows. For safety he makes a bed of sand on the floor, in which he puts the sulphur in a stone or earthen pan. Antecedent to this practice he had sustained serious mischief from the black weevil, since its adoption he has never seen one in his granaries.

DOMESTIC COOKERY.

To Boil a Pair of Fowls.

Make a force-meat in the usual manner, of grated bread-crumbs, chopped sweet herbs, butter, pepper, salt, and yolk of egg. Fill the bodies of the fowls with the stuffing, and tie a string firmly round them. Skewer the livers and gizzards to the sides, under the wings. Dredge them with flour, and put them into a pot with just enough of water to cook them: cover it closely, and put it over a moderate fire. As soon as the scum rises, take off the pot and skim it. Then cover it again, and boil it slowly half an hour. Afterwards diminish the fire, and let them stew slowly till quite tender. An hour altogether is generally sufficient to boil a pair of fowls, unless they are quite old. By doing them slowly (rather stewing than boiling) the skin will not break, and they will be whiter and more tender than if boiled fast.

Serve them up with egg-sauce in a boat.

Young chickens are better for being soaked two hours in skim milk, previous to boiling. You need not stuff them. Boil or stew them slowly in the same manner as large fowls. Three quarters of an hour will cook them.

Serve them up with parsley-sauce, and garnish with parsley.

Boiled fowls should be accompanied by ham or smoked tongue.

Clear Gravy Soup.

Having well buttered the inside of a nicely tinned stew-pot, cut half a pound of ham into slices, and lay them at the bottom, with three pounds of the lean of fresh beef, and as much veal, cut from the bones, which you must afterward break to pieces, and lay on the meat. Cover the pan closely, and set it over a quick fire. When the meat begins to stick to the pan, turn it; and when there is a nice brown glaze at the bottom, cover the meat with cold water. Watch it well, and when it is just coming to a boil, put in half a pint of cold water. This will cause the scum to rise. Skim it well, and then pour in another half pint of cold water; skim it again; pour in cold water as before, half a pint at a time, and repeat this till no more scum rises. In skimming, carefully avoid stirring the soup, as that will injure its clearness.

In the mean time prepare your vegetables. Peel off the outer skin of three large white onions and slice them. Pare three large turnips, and slice them also. Wash clean and cut into small pieces three carrots, and three large heads of celery. If you cannot obtain fresh celery, substitute a large table-spoonful of celery seed, tied up in a bit of clear muslin. Put the vegetables into the soup, and then place the pot on one side of the fire, where the heat is not so great as in the middle. Let it boil gently for four hours. Then strain the soup through a fine towel or linen bag into a large stone pan, but do not squeeze the bag, or the soup will be cloudy, and look dull instead of clear. In pouring it into the straining cloth, be careful not to disturb the ingredients at the bottom of the soup-pot.

The soup should be of a fine clear amber colour. If not perfectly bright after straining, you may clarify it in this manner. Put it into the stew-pan. Break the whites of two eggs into a basin, carefully avoiding the smallest particle of the yolk. Beat the white of egg to a stiff froth, and then mix it gradually with the soup. Set it over the fire, and stir it till it boils briskly. Then take it off, and set it beside the fire to settle for ten minutes. Strain it then through a clean napkin, and it will be fit for use. But it is better to have the soup clear by making it carefully, than to depend on clarifying it afterward, as the white of egg weakens the taste.

In making this, (which is quite a show-soup) it is customary to reverse the general rule, and pour in cold water.

To Bake Fresh Salmon Whole.

Having cleaned a small or moderate sized salmon, season it with salt, pepper, and powdered mace rubbed on it both outside and in. Skewer it with the tail turned round and put to the mouth. Lay it on a stand or trivet in a deep dish or pan, and stick it over with bits of butter rolled in flour. Put it into the oven, and baste it occasionally, while baking, with its own drippings.

Garnish it with horse-radish and sprigs of curled parsley, laid alternately round the edge of the dish; and send to table with it a small tureen of lobster sauce.

Salmon trout may be drest in the same manner.

Salmon Baked in Slices.

Take out the bone and cut the flesh into slices. Season them with cayenne and salt. Melt two ounces of butter that has been rolled in flour, in a half pint of water, and mix with it two large glasses of port wine, two table-spoonfuls of catchup, and two anchovies. This allowance is for a small quantity of salmon. For a large dish you must proportion the ingredients accordingly. Let the anchovies remain in the liquid till they are dissolved. Then strain it and pour it over the slices of salmon. Tie a sheet of buttered paper over the dish, and put it into the oven.

You may bake trout or carp in the same manner.

Melted Butter,—Sometimes called Drawn Butter.

Melted butter is the foundation of most of the common sauces. Have a covered sauce-pan for this purpose. One lined with porcelain will be best. Take a quarter of a pound of the best fresh butter, cut it up, and mix with it about two tea-spoonfulls of flour. When it is thoroughly mixed, put it into the sauce-pan, and add to it four table-spoonfulls of cold water. Cover the sauce-pan, and set it in a large tin pan of boiling water. Shake it round continually (always moving it the same way) till it is entirely melted and begins to simmer. Then let it rest till it boils up.

If you set it on hot coals, or over the fire, it will be oily.

If the butter and flour is not well mixed it will be lumpy.

Select Boarding School for Girls.

Downingtown, Pa.

MARY B. THOMAS & SISTERS,

HAVE taken a commodious house, situated in Downingtown, in the Great Valley of Chester County, where they propose to open a boarding school for girls.

The Course of instruction will embrace the usual branches of a solid English Education, including Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, the use of the Globes, Astronomy, Botany, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.

The French Language and Drawing will also be taught.

The terms for tuition in all the above branches, with boarding, lodging, and washing, will be $40 per quarter of 12 weeks, payable in advance.

The school will be opened on the 14th of 8th month, (August.) The number of pupils will be limited to 30.

The establishment is provided with excellent philosophical apparatus.

The location is considered one of the most picturesque and healthy in the state of Pennsylvania, it is but a quarter of a mile distant from the Columbia Rail Road, by means of which there is access from Philadelphia three times a day in three hours.

REFERENCES.

Richard Price, Philadelphia.
James Martin, do.
C. C. Haven, do.
Henry C. Corbit, do.
Eli Hilles, Wilmington, Del.
Samuel Hilles, do.
Downingtown, Chester County, Pa.
5th month 12th, 1837. au 19—6t

DEAFNESS.

WE earnestly recommend the cases related by Dr Taylor, to the perusal of such of our readers as are afflicted with Deafness, Dulness of Hearing, or disagreeable sounds in the head, which the author has made the subject of study for the last twenty years. Several instances are adduced of the recovery of the sense of hearing, from states which were considered hopeless by practitioners of eminent talents and very extensive experience. We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Taylor's professional skill and congratulate him on his success and judicious application to these severe deprivations.—*Dublin Medical Review.*

Taylor's Remedy for Deafness is for sale by
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG,
aug 19—3m 33 S. 4th st. 1 door above Chesnut

Counterfeits & Loss Prevented.

SMALL BANK BILLS.

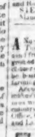
THE proprietor of the Manual Labor Saving Fund, (at the request of, and to accommodate the public,) having caused to be *inimitably* engraved, in first rate style, a series of plates notes from $3 to 5 cts. printed on bank note paper, is now prepared to supply a limited amount of the same for public convenience. These bills effectually baffle all attempts to counterfeit them, and being issued on an ample security of Real Estate and redeemed when presented in sums of $5, in the bank bills of this city, no loss can possibly accrue on them. Any amount of the same, not under 50 cents, will always be received on *deposite*, to the credit of the holder, at 6 per cent interest, at the Saving Fund N. E. corner Second and Race streets. T. W. DYOTT.

STEPHEN SIMPSON, Cashier.
Manual Labor Bank, June 22 1837. jy 1—eow1y

FOR SALE,

A Nursery, containing fifty thousand Italian, Chinese, Turkish, and other Mulberry Trees; and ten thousand fruit and ornamental trees. A lease of the nursery ground will be given, or a lot of land sold to the purchaser of the nursery, if required. A young man would be boarded and instructed in the arts of nursery and farming business, very liberal terms will be given.

Accumulation of business and delicacy of constitution make it necessary for the proprietor to sell. This business would suit a city gentleman wishing to retire to the country. Address Owen Williams, Black Horse Post Office, Chester county, Penn. 43 miles up Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike. jy 29—tf



Jacob Sennett,

Brass Steel and Cane Reed Manufacturer,
165 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

THE improved Cane Reed, for which he received a patent from the United States, he warrants to be superior in all respects to those made on the old plan.

An assortment of Reeds and Heddles, for city and country work, constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of Reeds, suitable for count manufacturers.

Brass and Steel Reeds, made to order at the shortest notice, all of which he warrants to be of the best quality, and sold at the lowest prices.

A general assortment of first quality Worsted Heddle Yarn, sold wholesale and retail. ja 14 '36—tf

Important to the Public.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, is a certain, safe and speedy cure for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Sick and nervous headache, Cramps, Dyspepsia, Sour stomachs, &c. and at this season of the year it is particularly necessary that families and persons subject to these complaints, should provide themselves with it, to have it at hand whenever needed: it will not only be the means of frequently avoiding severe and debilitating attacks of illness, but has and will, preserve many valuable lives.

The universal opinion of all who have used this medicine, is "That no family should be without it." It is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of various diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing CHOLERA INFANTUM, or Summer Complaint, and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

The highest testimonials have been received of the great variety, and number of important cures it has effected; by persons, too, of the first respectability who have too much intelligence to be imposed upon themselves, and too much honesty to lend the influence of their names for the purpose of imposing upon others.

CERTIFICATES.

From the Rev. Jonathan Going, D. D. Editor of the "American Baptist." *New York, May 22, 1837.*

Dr. D. Jayne,—Dear Sir.—Having made use of your Carminative balsam in my family, and finding it to be admirably adapted to the complaints for which it is intended, I take pleasure in recommending it to the use of my friends and the public generally, believing those who are afflicted with any of these complaints, will find relief in the use of this valuable medicine.

JONATHAN GOING.

From Dr. Wm. Steeling, Physician to the Cumberland, N. J. Almshouse.

This may certify that I have used Dr. Jayne's Carminative balsam very extensively in Bowel Complaints, and have not the least hesitation in declaring it superior to any preparation that I have met with for the relief of those diseases. WILLIAM STEELING, M. D.

Bridgeton, July 19, 1836.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, No. 20 south Third street; also by J. Patterson, No. 33 north Third street; John Robinson, N. E. corner of Thirteenth and Montgomery streets; Mrs. E. Merslander, opposite No. 5 Bird's Alley, Southwark; Joseph Tindale, corner of Fourth and Queen streets; at Huckel's drug store, No. 29 Lombard street; and by De Le Cour, Camden, N. J., and T. S. Trueman, Manayunk, Pa., and by most druggists throughout the United States. Price 50 cents per bottle. ap 14—9m

Enviable Distinction.

IN the midst of a general, and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical nostrums of the day DR W. EVANS' PILLS have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor; if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. DR. W. EVANS has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. W. EVANS does not pretend, for instance, that either his CAMOMILE or his APERIENT PILLS will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs and the Liver by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has restored color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician.—Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be fretted, debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action: and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with head ache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coat of the stomach, and leaving it in flacid prostrate weakness; and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put the organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs, it is well known that a slight cold occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or the dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption with its ulcers and suppuration of the lobes, which though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So with the liver, which [illegible], sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered away or paralyzed it with inaction becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and yellow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the circulation blood to blame for this? Not these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Knowing this to be a sound and demonstrated fact in science and experience, Dr. W. EVANS' system of practice is to form an accordance with it. He aims to keep the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver in vigorous and regular action, as the three great fountains of health and life. For this purpose, he prescribes his beautifully efficacious APERIENT PILLS, (acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world) in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, in cases of nervous irritability, stomachic weakness, or general debility. A vast majority of human diseases having their origin in the general sympathy of the principal viscera with the nervous system, he thus seeks disease in the most salutary of its roots, instead of vainly hoping to extirpate it by plucking off its leaves and more distant branches—his APERIENT PILLS will do all that any purgative medicine can do, that is, thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels, and his CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, combining as they always do the most delightful ANODYNE known in the medicine, will do, have done, and are continually doing *more to strengthen, restore, and sustain the human constitution, than any other medicine that has yet been discovered.* Of this he has innumerable proofs and this no man can deny without falsehood.

These Medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended in the following complaints and directions for use accompany them:—Dyspepsia in all its forms; Bilious and Liver affections in every stage and degree; Female weaknesses, more particularly the illness incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Incipient Consumption or Decline, whether of the Liver or Lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors in broken, or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, whether Chronic or Inflammatory; Nervous and Bilious Fevers of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, foul humors, and impure complexions of the Skin; Restlessness at night and daily irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhœa in grown persons; Worms and Flatulency with bad breath; Cholics and Palpitations of the Heart or Head; Change of Female Constitution; and for impaired and deranged constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines. A single trial of DR W. EVANS' MEDICINES in any of these cases will produce such effects as will indicate their incomparable superiority, and induce such a use of them as will ensure a speedy and unquestionable cure. The purchaser, however, should be careful to get them genuine at Dr W. EVANS' OFFICE, No. 7 Division street, New York, or of his authorized Agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions. For further particulars, he respectfully requests the public to peruse his other advertisements in medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. WM. EVANS' Office No. 8½ S. Eighth Street, near Market, west side, PHILADELPHIA, where his Medicines may be had wholesale or retail. feb 11—7m*

R. S. Gilbert,

SILVER ON WOOD—NO. 32 NORTH STREET,

below Sixth street.

Between Market and Arch, and Fifth and Sixth street
feb 9 '36—tf

Notice to Tailors.

A newly invented System for measuring shapes as well as sizes.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the public, that he has invented a machine for measuring the shapes, as well as the sizes of men, preparatory to cutting their garments, and a system for the same, to which he most respectfully calls the attention of tailors.

Having applied to the study of the science for the discovery of a system, whereby to avoid the uncertainty which it is well known exists in all division systems, he has found it necessary as the forms of men are as various as their countenances that the shape must be measured as well as the size, for the purpose of which, machine is indispensable and with which a person of the most deformed shape can be as easily fitted as one of just proportions. The different points being given by the machine, the measure taken from each one to the other, and thereby giving every part of the garment the exact quantity of cloth necessary for making a perfect fit. Having used it himself with the most entire satisfaction he feels confident that the principles upon which it is founded, and the method in which they are carried out needs only to be known to insure its general use.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN.

Ellis & Allen, Merchant Tailors No. 16 South Eighth street, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, with punctuality and despatch, and warrant to give satisfaction. They would invite all persons who have never yet been fitted, to give them a trial, being fully convinced of the infallibility of the newly invented measuring system.

N. B. The machines will be made under the direction of one of the firm, at their factory, fourth story of No. 12 North Sixth street. Having obtained a patent for the above mentioned machine, rights will be had for sale, apply as above. jy 22—6m

To the Afflicted,

Particularly those afflicted with a secret disease of a peculiar character.

DOCTOR HUET, known throughout the world, for the remarkable cures he has performed, now gives his consultations privately at his residence, *No. 30 Sansom street above Eighth, south side,* where every convenience is afforded for the purpose, and patients are cured very speedily, in a few days, and many certificates can be seen, and reference can be had from his patients at any time. His wife will attend on the ladies. mar 19 '37—ly

TO INVALIDS!!

PETERS'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the public as decidedly superior to any combination of medicine ever offered to the American people. The proprietor of these Pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine, on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure or even beneficial in every complaint, for that would be absurd and ridiculous in the extreme, but he does most firmly believe, that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed to the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Nausea, Furred Tongue, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched and Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping or debility.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources so respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Wherever these Pills have been once introduced into a family, they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

It is a truth that almost every person who has ever used Peters's Vegetable Pills, recommend them to their friends; and it is from this circumstance alone that they have gained such an unrivalled reputation.

Prepared by Jos. Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

The attention of invalids is invited to the following letters of distinguished Physicians, which are selected from among several hundred others of a similar import, now in possession of the Proprietor, and may be seen by calling on any of the Agents for the sale of these Pills.

Clarksville, Mecklenburg co. Va. Feb 7, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you my gratification at the success which has attended the administration of your valuable Pills in this section of country. It is a common fault with those who compound and vend patent medicines, to say too much in their favor, but from what I have seen of the effects of your Pills, I do not think they have as yet received unmerited praise. Six months ago they were almost entirely unknown in this part of Virginia; they are now the most popular Pills we have. In dyspepsia and sick headache, derangement of the biliary organs, and obstinate constipation of the bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt and efficacious.

Their mildness and certainty of action, render them a safe and efficient purgative for weakly individuals, and may be given at all times without any of those injurious consequences that frequently result from the long continued use of calomel or blue pill.

On the whole, I consider them a valuable discovery.

Very Respectfully, S. H. HARRIS, M. D.
Dr. Jos. P. Peters.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 1st, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have made frequent use of your Pills in the incipient stage of Bilious Fever and obstinate Constipation of the Bowels, also in Enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, General Debility, and many other diseases, and in all cases found them to give relief. J. D. LOYD, M. D.
Dr. J. P. Peters.

Mecklenburg co. Va. Feb 7th, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters's Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick headache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by an inactivity of the Liver.

They are safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever used. GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These invaluable Pills are for sale, wholesale and retail, at New York prices by John R. Rowand, No. 249 Market st; Caleb E. Pleasants, N. W. corner of Market and Third sts; Isaac Thomson, N. W. corner of Market and Second sts.; J. Lenrone Collins, No. 321 Market st above Eighth; E. A. Huskins, Girard Row, No. 376 Market st; F. Klett, N. E. corner of Second and Callowhill sts.; Jones & Hutchinson, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh sts.; and by all the principal Druggists throughout the United States. ap 8 '37—1y

MORISON'S VERMIFUGE,

Or Compound

EXTRACT OF PINK ROOT.

THIS is one of the safest and best articles ever offered to the public, for the removal of WORMS from children. In nine cases out of ten, WORMS are found to be the sole cause of disease in children—and in no case, will the above VERMIFUGE, fail in removing them, and restoring the child to perfect health.

For sale by I. Thompson corner of 2d and Market sts. and by Fred. Klett, corner of 2d and Callowhill sts.

For sale also, as above—

Morison's

INFANT CARMINATIVE,

For the cure of BOWEL COMPLAINTS, (as Griping, Cholic, Diarrhœa, &c.) to which young children are so liable. This is a very safe and effectual remedy.

jy 1—6m*

AMOS R. JOHNSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Clinton, Mississippi.

Attends strictly to the collecting business in Mississippi; communications from abroad will receive prompt attention.

REFER TO

Hon. Charles Lynch, Governor of Mississippi.
Hon. C. C. Mayson, State Treasurer of Mississippi.
Humphreys & Edwards, Clinton, Mississippi.
January 1, 1837 mar 25—6m

Rand's Writing Academy,

No. 106 South 8th st. near Walnut, where all his Publications may be had.

feb 25 '37—1y

No. 37 North Eighth Street

DR. HUET'S MEDICAL HOUSE

N. B.—Patients can be boarded at the establishment.

Sets of Caskets at reduced prices!

A Surplus number of copies of the Casket for nine years past remain yet on hand—they are now offered (in sets) at a reduced price.

Nine vols. for 1829, '30, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, in numbers for	$9 00
Yearly bound in embossed muslin, at $1 20	10 80
In sheep extra gilt, at 1 50	13 50
Catechism of American Law (a valuable work)	20
Federal Flora, 2 vols. bound	1 75
Book of Nature in numbers 2 vols. 240 elegant engravings, containing many thousand figures of animals,	7 00
do. in embossed muslin,	8 00
do. in handsome sheep extra,	9 00

S. C. ATKINSON,
Office S. E. Post, 36 Carter's Alley, Philada.
jan 14—tf

Dr. Brandreth's Offices,

FOR the sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, wholesale and retail, are—Principal Office, No. 43 CHESNUT STREET, 1st door above Second street, PHILADELPHIA.

In consequence of the increasing demand in all parts of the United States, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia for DR BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, he has found it necessary to establish an additional office at 43 Chesnut st. devoted exclusively to the sale of his extraordinary Medicine.

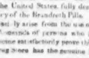
These Pills have now attained an unprecedented popularity; so great indeed that a number of Druggists are constantly engaged in imitating them. This circumstance should induce those who recommend their friends to use the Brandreth Pills, at the same time to be careful to impress upon their minds the necessity of avoiding Druggists, as it is in their stores the counterfeits are usually found.

Let all invalids bear in mind, that the human frame is subject to only one disease, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding its circulation brings about a derangement of the system, and unless soon removed, ultimately settles upon some particular part of the body, causing there swellings, ulcerations &c. &c., and that this impurity can be effectually removed from the body by continually purging it with the Brandreth Pills, is fully proved by the cures they have effected.

Fever and ague, dropsy, inflammations, dyspepsia, nervous affections, and all diseases of the liver, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, epilepsy, apoplexy, paralysis, palsy, measles, hooping cough, scrofula, king's evil, and all cutaneous diseases, fits, mental derangement, etc. in short every disease incident to the human frame, as there never has yet been an instance of these Pills not giving relief, except where nature has been entirely exhausted. Provided this is not the case, however old and obstinate it may be, perseverance and a strict adherence to the directions, will be certain to ensure a cure. The increasing sale in all parts of the United States, fully demonstrates the virtue and efficacy of the Brandreth Pills.

No danger can possibly arise from the use of them.—The testimony of thousands of persons who have been cured with the medicine satisfactorily prove this.

Remember, no Drug Store has the genuine Brandreth for sale. mar 16 '37—tf



India Rubber Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN'S India Rubber Boots, do. extra large over Shoes, Ladies' lined and furred India Rubber Shoes—Ladies' misses', and children's over shoes of superior quality. Also, a good assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of various qualities.

Also, 400 sheets of thin India Rubber. These sheets are very light and pliable, and are highly recommended in all cases of Rheumatism—India Rubber Clothes, India Rubber Soles for ladies' shoes, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
jan 14 '37— No. 13 North Seventh street.

A CARD.

JOHN PLUMBE, Jr. respectfully announces his having opened an office in the town of Dubuque, WISCONSIN TERRITORY, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Stocks of all kinds, and begs leave to refer to the following gentlemen, viz:

PHILADELPHIA.

Moncure Robinson, Esq. | Messrs Knox Boggs & Co.
Jacob Gratz, Esq. | James M. Sanderson, Esq.
NEW YORK—James S. Brander, Esq.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—William D. Boyle, Esq.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Henry Ettina, Esq.
PETERSBURG, Va.—C. F. Osborne, Esq.
MOBILE, Ala.—Doctor W. P. Dewees.
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Messrs Leyland & Bullins, Bankers.
Hon. H. Dodge, Gov. Wisconsin Territory.
Hon. Robt. Lucas, Gov. Ohio. mar 4—6m

DR. BRANDRETH'S

Vegetable Universal Pills.

MERCURY A POISON.—The continued exhibition of this deadly specific by the practitioners of the present day is truly deplorable; many of them give it in such quantities, as frequently to create a new disease now unfortunately too well known to the public; [illegible] name it?—The MERCURIAL DISEASE.

Behold you female! she was once amongst the [illegible] of her sex! the expressive glances of her eyes [illegible] ed an alarm to love in every beholder of her charms; now their heavy and glossy stare revolt the casual observer, while they excite pity in the man of feeling. What has produced so woful a change? Her health has been sorely deranged for the space of 24 years, and during that period ulceration of a shocking malignity has invaded her arm, and her foot; no longer the exquisite touch of that hand, whose brilliant notes rolled melodious from the sweet piano forte, can now entrance every ear; it may now forever be dumb for her, unless she come, like the infirm in Holy Writ, the object of a miracle!

This unhappy being dates the commencement of her sufferings, from an incipient cold: when her physician, in whom she reposed blind confidence, prescribed to her some white powders. The effect produced by this seemingly innocent prescription was, that her mouth was swollen to such a degree as to project from her mouth! READER, THESE WHITE POWDERS WERE MERCURY.

When! oh when shall the universal applicability of the principles of purgation be acknowledged, as they ought to be? When shall the inveterate prejudices of man give way? When shall the period of general health be attained? Who can tell?—Then, on that cheering day, the BRANDRETH PILLS will be [illegible] and sold without censure; they will take the place entirely of the dangerous mineral specific above alluded to, as well as the most sanguinary and detestable use of the lancet.

The following are a few of the cures that have been effected by the use of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills: to publish all would be impossible.

Let it be borne in mind, that the Brandreth Pills possess two extraordinary properties which make them particularly valuable: one is, that they cannot possibly injure, and the other is, that if taken in such doses as will operate freely upon the bowels, are always sure to do good.

Inflammatory Rheumatism and Nervous Debility Cured by the use of Brandreth's U. V. Pills.—Mrs. Thomas, in consequence of premature exposure, took a heavy cold, which terminated in a severe attack of inflammatory Rheumatism, attended with distressing nervous weakness; which continued with great severity a long time, notwithstanding the best medical advice was had in the case; an at the time of commencing with Brandreth's Pills she was scarcely able to walk; but hearing of great cures being effected by this celebrated medicine, she was encouraged to persevere with them according to directions, although taking of the first 3 boxes seemed to afford very little relief, yet the desire of being cured induced a continuance, which resulted in the most happy manner, at the end of 6 weeks, she not only found herself cured of Rheumatism, but every other disease with which she had been afflicted, has vanished like darkness before the morning sun.

DAVID THOMAS, Vine st. between 5th and 10th, Phila.

Wm. Nippes, living at 164 Green street, Philadelphia, has a daughter ten years of age, who had been afflicted five years with violent pains in various parts of her body, and for five weeks had been unable to lie down in bed, was recommended by some persons who had been benefitted by Brandreth's Pills, to make a trial of them also, and the result was, that the first two doses afforded much relief, that she could lie down and rest comfortably, a luxury she had not enjoyed for months. It is needless to add, that by persevering in the use of the above Pills, she became completely cured.

His wife, seeing the extraordinary effects of the Pills upon her daughter, was induced to make a trial of them for a weakness, which her doctor had declared could not be cured, except by confining herself to her bed; she is happy, however, to state, that two boxes of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills completely restored her.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Mr. Henry Wilson, recently in the employ of Mr. Badger, of the Marshall House, Philadelphia, has been afflicted between two and three years with dyspepsia, during which time he had tried various medicines, but with little or no effect, had become so ill at last as to be obliged to give up his business, when by accident he heard of Brandreth's Pills, and having heard them so highly spoken of, he resolved to give them a trial, and the consequence was that after using a few boxes of the above medicine, he became completely cured.

Piles and Costiveness Cured.

Mrs. T——, living in Philadelphia city, had been afflicted 4 years with the piles, during which time she had been under the treatment of three of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, without receiving any essential benefit; but strange as it may appear, after using Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills a short time, was entirely cured.

The lady in question feels a delicacy in having her name published, but nevertheless would be pleased to give all the satisfaction in her power, if those desirous would take the trouble to call upon her.

N. B. Her address is left at Dr. Brandreth's office, Race street, Philadelphia.

Liver Complaint Cured.

Alexander McKinally, living at Chester, Delaware co. Penn. has been afflicted nine years with pains in his side, dizziness and pain in the head, and general debility; has been under the Doctors' hands during the most of the time, without experiencing any relief from the treatment; was left by them as he expresses it, more dead than alive; he then applied to the Thomsonian practitioners, with no better success; had now become entirely helpless, when hearing the Brandreth Pills so highly extolled, he determined upon making a trial, and the result was that after using them a few weeks, he found himself quite well, that he can now do as much work in a day as he ever could, and that too without apparently any trouble.

Asthma Cured.

Mr. John Benist, at No. 60 Juniper street, New York, was afflicted with a dreadful asthma for 9 years, during which time he was unable to lie down in bed, and frequently was gasping for breath, expecting every coming hour would be his last. He applied to several of the best physicians in New York, none of whom gave him the least relief. At last Brandreth's Universal Pills were recommended and in the course of a short time he was greatly benefitted, and by continuing the Pills, he is now quite well, and able to attend to his business, and completely restored to health.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the attempts now making by Druggists, to destroy the popularity and fame of the BRANDRETH PILLS, by selling a counterfeit article; Dr. B. is constrained to notify the public that they (Druggists) are never, in any case, appointed Agents for the sale of his medicine; and in order to avoid imposition it is necessary to shun Drug stores altogether; and purchase only of the advertised Agents of whom the genuine Medicine can always be obtained in its purity.

The following are some of the appointed Agents—

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia County—John Rittenhouse, Germantown; Gillingham & Duncan, Manayunk; [illegible] Frankford; Mr. Waterman, Holmesburg; Jane Cooney, Hamilton Village.

Delaware County—Joseph Dodgeson, Darby; John Deshong, Chester; Joseph Walker, Marcus Hook; David Pratt, Newtown Square; Wm. Horn, Springfield Township; Elizabeth Taylor, Rockdale; E. R. Cora [illegible].

Chester County—Jesse Kerns, principal agent, West Chester; Evans White, Milltown; William Spencer, Downingtown; S. [illegible], Embreeville.

Montgomery County—Hahn & Davis, Norristown; Jacob Godly, Fourtown; Absalom Michner, Horsham; William Price, Montgomery Square; D. F. Rae, Centre Square; John Herman, White Marsh; Christian Fahl, Goshenhoppen.

Bucks County—Yardley & Canby, Newtown; Jonathan Brock, Doylestown; Boyd Bostwick & [illegible], Bristol; Evan Groom, Southampton Township; M. A. Layon, Taylorsville; J. G. Large, Tanyville; Asa McGaw, Attleboro.

Lancaster County—John Shaffner, Lancaster; J. F. Cottrel, Columbia; Joseph Seel, Washington.

Northampton County—R. L. Seip, & Wm. H. Bossing, Easton.

Schuylkill County—Samuel Thompson & Co. Pottsville.

Dauphin county—Wm. Bell, Harrisburg.

York County—Benjamin Zeigler, York; Craig & Barton, Lewisburg; Henry Sailer, Dillsburg.

Centre County—J. Johnson & Son, Bellefonte.

Lebanon County—Daniel Stine, Myerstown.

Mifflin County—John Marshall, Lewistown.

Potter County—Ely Rees, Wharton Township.

Alleghany County—D. F. Fahy, Pittsburg.

NEW JERSEY.

Gloucester County—Joseph Curts, Woodbury; Barclay Lippincott, Camden; Daniel H. Garrett, Haddonfield; Bevan Fitcraft, Eldridges Hill; Wm. Scott, Swedesborough.

Cumberland County—Smith Bacon, Esq.

Salem county—Clement & Bassett, Salem; Joshua Mattara, Woodstown.

Burlington County—Charles M. Harker, Mount Holly; Hague & Lippincott, Bordentown; Samuel Fox, Jacobstown; David Fenton, Trenton; Toy & Flat, Moorestown; Abraham Lippincott, West Field; Gilbert Page, Moorestown; Benjamin Kimble, Jobstown; J. F. Brownard, Columbus; Thomas W. Evans, New Egypt; Charles Idel, Crosswicks.

Hunterdon county—Lewis Stout, Lambertville.

DELAWARE.

New Castle County—George Reynolds, corner of 3d and Market streets, Wilmington.

Kent County—Stayton & Jerrold, Camden; John Wilson, Frederica.

Sussex County—John Rodney & Son, Lewistown.

Dr. Brandreth's office for the sale of the above Pills, wholesale and retail, is at 43 CHESNUT STREET, first door above 2d st. north side, PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Always Remember that no Drug Store has the genuine Brandreth Pills for sale, therefore be careful.

mar 4—tf

Paper Machines.

NELSON GAVIT, respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a shop at No. 1 Lodge street, near the Exchange, north side of the Pennsylvania Bank, between Chesnut and Walnut streets where he intends manufacturing the following articles, viz: Fourdinier Machines, of all descriptions, made to order—Drying Machines, from 1 to 5 cylinders, made of iron, or copper; wood and iron press rolls cylinder machines; paper cutting presses; rag cutters; paper and felt stretching rollers; pulp dresser plates, cut in the very best manner. Cylinders recovered at a short notice, flight bars and plates, extra knives kept constantly on hand. Notarial seal presses, composing sticks, chases, hand rollers, and moulds, distributing rollers, copperplate presses—Book-binder's Shears, &c.

N. Gavit, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and flatters himself, from his long experience at the well known Phelps & Shipford, Windham, Conn. in the above business, and the variety of late improvements, to merit the same.

N. B. Every kind of mill wright work, castings, mill spindles, iron and wood turning, black smithing, all kinds of jobbing in the above business, done with promptness and fidelity. jan 14 '37—1y

Published every Saturday,

By Samuel Coate Atkinson,

No. 36 Carter's Alley,

Third door below Third street, near the Girard Bank.

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☞ Unpaid letters not taken from the Post Office